

Dr Kreisky in Iran on act-finding mission

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, has in Iran with the two other prominent socialist leaders, Mr Olof Palme, the opposition leader, and Señor Felipe Gonzalez of Spain. They were welcomed by Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, and met President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. He expected to discuss the continued fate of the 53 American hostages.

stages will be main subject of talks

Allaway

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, flew into Tehran today.

The first government visit to Iran since the revolution, although the visit is private one, attempts to bring the 53 hostages held by the Islamic revolutionaries to the attention of the world.

Dr Kreisky, however, that he would be the top of the list of those to be released.

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Army ready to crush Kwangju's revolt

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, May 25

The South Korean martial law command issued a statement tonight saying that there had been many casualties today in Kwangju as a result of clashes between rival groups within the town. It said militant students had planned to free 3,700 political prisoners from the prison near Kwangju but the prison was held by the military. No details were given of deaths or injuries.

The command said the innocent citizens of Kwangju wanted the Government and troops to restore order as quickly as possible. This comment, together with earlier advice from the Foreign Ministry to foreigners to get out of Kwangju immediately and the fact that President Choi Kyu Han flew to the rebel area this afternoon, led to speculation that the martial law command is planning to take the town by force very soon.

A hard core of militants in Kwangju, the South Cholla provincial capital, have refused to lay down their arms and say they will continue their week-old revolt against the Government until their demands are met.

The Army has drawn up heavy tanks to within one mile of the town centre and behind the 3,000 infantrymen await the order to advance. They are supported by helicopter gunships and fighter-bombers.

A 15-man committee representing the citizens of Kwangju and including religious leaders, university professors and students, has been formed to negotiate with the martial law command. It was divided over what to do next.

Some members were in favour of laying down their arms but a more militant and seemingly dominant faction, mainly students, was still insisting on the lifting of martial law and the resignation of Lieutenant-General Chun Doo Hwan, Chief of Defence.

The students in Kwangju have formed themselves into commando groups and taken over security within the city. They have collected about 3,000 guns and threatened to shoot anyone who refuses to hand over arms explaining that it is vital to keep the arms in the hands of people they know and trust. They claim that infiltrators have been sent into the city by the Army.

Food supplies are reported to be running low as the Army is now entrenched all around the city and has set up checkpoints on all roads. Troops are also searching houses and farms.

Seoul remained calm over the weekend after the evacuation yesterday morning of the former head of the KCIA, Kim Dae Jung, who assassinated President Park last October.

Kim claimed he had shot the President to restore democracy, but the court found him guilty of trying to seize power for himself.

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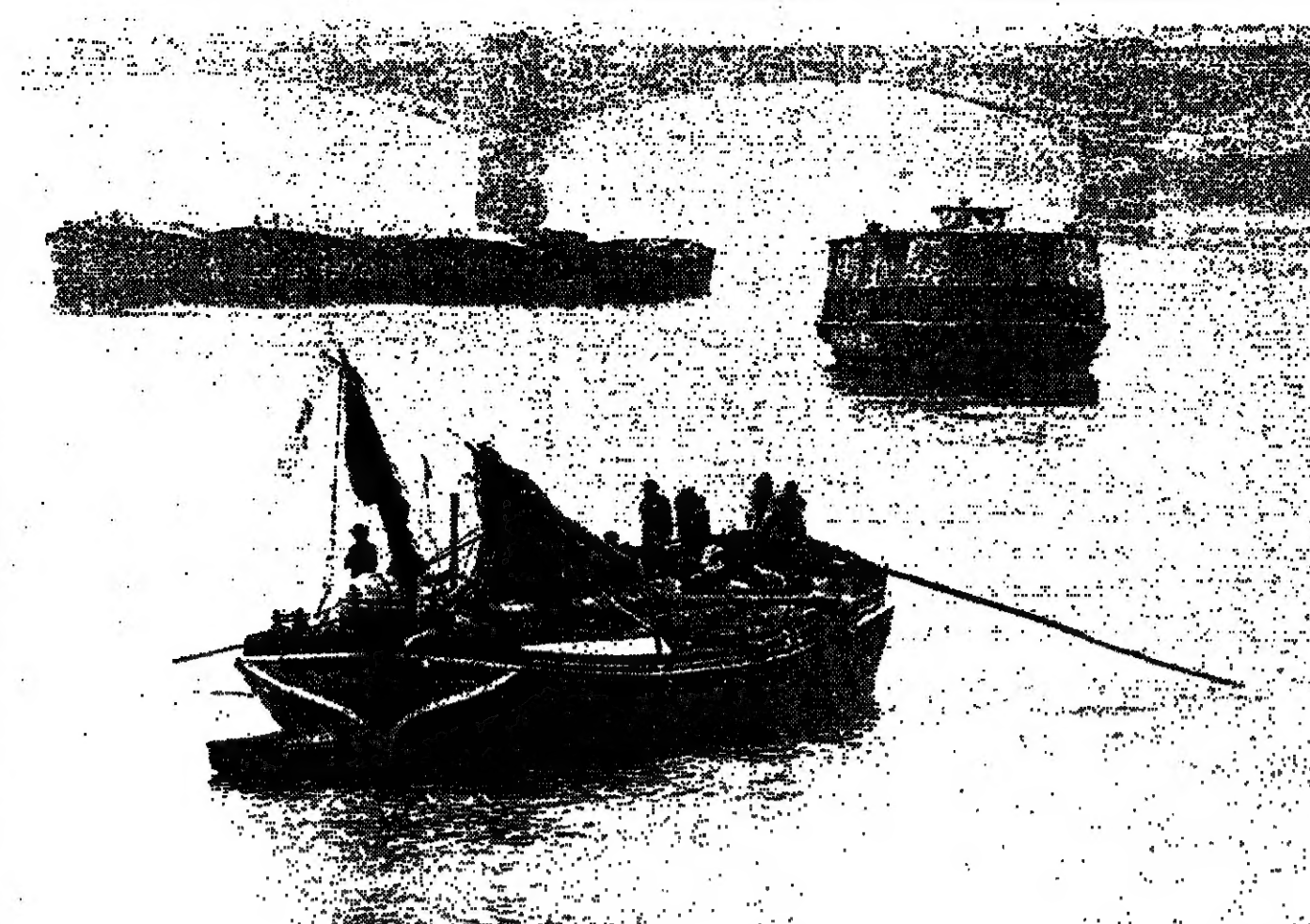
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The 88-year-old rebuilt sailing barge, Mirosa, being rowed up the Thames to the Blue Circle cement depot at Hurlingham. The barge's last cargo-laden Thames trip was 30 years ago.

Mr Weizman's resignation a severe blow to Middle East peace process

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, May 25

The resignation today of Mr Ezer Weizman, Israel's Defence Minister, has dealt a severe blow to the faltering Middle East peace process. A popular and influential politician, Mr Weizman was widely regarded as one of the country's right-wing coalition cabinet.

The resignation, ostensibly provoked by efforts to impose additional cuts on the defence budget, was also a reflection of Mr Weizman's inability to continue to function as a member of an increasingly hawkish government. His decision comes after a series of earlier resignations.

Coming on the eve of the deadline for reaching agreement between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy, the resignation is regarded by diplomats as certain to increase the difficulties of finding a compromise.

Within hours of the announcement, expressions of regret at Mr Weizman's departure came from both Egypt—where he has long been the Israeli minister with the best personal relations—and from a number of Palestinian mayors in the occupied territories. Mr Elias Freij, the

elected mayor of Bethlehem, expressed a widely-held view when he described the move as "a big loss for mutual understanding between Jews and Arabs".

Over the past few days, the outspoken Defence Minister has repeatedly said that plans to cut a further \$15m from his budget would threaten Israel's security. The cuts are being pushed through by Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the Finance Minister, as part of an austerity package designed to counter a runaway inflation rate.

This morning, Mr Weizman made a brief statement before leaving the cabinet room for the last time, and tomorrow he is expected to offer his resignation formally in writing.

Under Israeli law, the resignation does not come into effect for 48 hours.

Exuding the political confidence for which he is noted, Mr Weizman explained that the proposed defence cuts were only one reason for his departure. He has also mentioned the Government's unbending attitude towards the crucial issue of Palestinian autonomy, and its continuing policy of expanding Jewish settlement on lands seized from the Arabs in 1967. A tall, charismatic poli-

tician, and former fighter pilot, Mr Weizman has been the most consistent opponent of the Government's expansionist settlement policy inside the divided Golan Heights.

His dovish approach resulted in increasing political isolation inside his own Herut Party, but it also helped to maintain his personal popularity with the voters.

This has been reflected in numerous opinion polls and has been in contrast to the Government's growing unpopularity in the country. The trend has led to speculation that Mr Weizman may try to establish himself as the leader of a new centre party.

As well as endangering the fragile peace process, Mr Weizman's decision to quit has posed a serious political problem for the shaky coalition headed by Mr Begin. But tonight, the general view in political circles was that the three-year-old administration would survive.

Talks terms: President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was quoted in *Newsweek* magazine yesterday as saying he would resume talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy provided there were no conditions.—Reuters.

Europe's Palestinian role, page 8

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Russia gives its terms for settling Afghan crisis

Moscow, May 25—The Soviet Union today said that all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region must be removed before any Russian troops could be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

An authoritative commentary in the Communist Party daily newspaper *Pravda* said the Soviet-backed plan for peace talks between the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan and its neighbours, Iran and Pakistan, was the only way to solve the mutual problems in the region.

The plan for Afghan negotiations, nominally sponsored by Kabul but widely believed to have originated at the Kremlin, has been rejected by Iran, Pakistan, the United States, most of the West and China. It calls for separate Afghan, Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani agreements of non-interference, and an American pledge "not to carry out any subversive activity against Afghanistan".

The *Pravda* commentary was signed "A. Petrov", an acknowledged pseudonym generally thought to indicate that an article conveys the specific policies of the Kremlin leadership.

The commentary said Afghanistan believes, and the Soviet Union agrees, "that in the process of settlement shall also be considered the present-day situation in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone (and) the military political activity of the states which do not belong to that region."

"It declares for turning that region into a zone of peace, for dismantling foreign military bases there and other measures for easing tensions and strengthening security."—UPI.

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British athletes' stand saluted in Moscow

The Soviet Union has declared the campaign to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow a flop. With the passing of the deadline for acceptance, the Russians have given British athletes much of the credit for being among the first to defy their Government and "forcing a breach in the boycott wall".

The official news agency Tass

has condemned the "highly unseemly intrigues", political pressure, intimidation and dislike that have been used to try to stop athletes competing. Russians were pleased that justice, common sense and good will had prevailed but were bitter that the United States, West Germany and Japan, among others, would not attend.

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Print unions set for merger talks

Two print unions, Natsopa and Sogat, are set for merger talks. If they amalgamate a large industrial union with about 370,000 members would be produced.

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'Therapy of a bygone age' kills a young girl

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 25

A 69-year-old priest was jailed for 10 years yesterday for assault and manslaughter at a home for mentally handicapped children near Montpellier which he ran for some 11 years, undisturbed by the local health, education and ecclesiastical authorities.

Father René Fabre, a former Army chaplain in Indo-China, was director of the home. It was only when one of his victims died from the effects of what a psychiatrist witness called his therapy of a bygone age that his activities came to light.

Even then it took the parents of Isabelle le Menach, who was an epileptic, aged 13, three years of persistent battling against a conspiracy of silence to get justice done.

Isabelle died in February, 1976, of suffocation, hanging from a wall in a straitjacket in a padded cell at the home where she had been kept unattended for several hours, on Father Fabre's orders, because she disturbed his Sunday Mass with incoherent noises.

The judicial investigation into the case revealed an appalling tale of brutality and ill treatment, inflicted by the priest on his charges.

He told the court: "The conditioning of the mentally handicapped by violence is necessary to compel them to acquire a sense of responsibility."

Following this principle, another 13-year-old girl, who was incontinent, had her head thrust in the pan of a lavatory, while Father Fabre flushed it, and a 14-year-old girl, who did not get out of bed quickly enough was bound hand and foot and dragged down the stairs, her head bouncing on each step.

Another 14-year-old girl banged on the dining room table with her spoon at meal-times. Her fingers were struck so hard with the same spoon, that she howled with pain when her swollen hands were touched.

Another girl of 14 used a dirty word. Her mouth was filled with bird droppings to "teach her to be polite". A 19-year-old girl wetted her bed and was bound to it with her hands behind her back. Her knees up to her chin and her face against the wet sheets "to teach her cleanliness".

Another girl had a rubber ball stuffed in her mouth all day, because she swore and another was fettered to a hot radiator because she was restless.

The staff of the home were said to be too frightened of losing their jobs to report these occurrences, but some news of what was happening leaked out. Nothing was done about it.

A procession of witnesses in court disclaimed responsibility and tried to put it on to someone else. Doctors, psychiatrists, officials, teachers, all tried to minimize the facts.

In court the priest showed no sense of guilt or doubt about the methods he had employed. "Handicapped children are not like others. They want to be, but do not have the will," he told the court. "They must be compelled." "How?" asked the president of the court.

"Through fear and punishment" was the reply.

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Police warn clergy about missing Scots prisoner

Police yesterday were investigating the possibility of a link between the killing of a priest in Kent and a vicious double murder in Scotland. They warned clergymen throughout Britain to be on the alert for a prisoner on the run from Maidstone jail.

The prisoner, Henry John Gallagher, aged 29, was found in Dundee, failed to report back to the prison on May 12 after being allowed out on leave.

He is described by Dundee police as an "extremely violent man" who has in the past assaulted clergymen.

Gallagher, also known as Henry Reid, is five feet 10 inches tall, of slim build, with a fresh complexion, and has ginger hair which was shaved nearly bald on top. He may have scars around his eyes, and has a tattoo of a nude woman on his arm.

The bodies of Dr Alexander Wood and his wife, both aged 78, were found in basement of their detached house in Dundee on May 18. They had been viciously attacked. Silverware valued at £2,000 was missing.

On Friday, Father Paul Edward Hull, aged 88, a retired Roman Catholic priest, was beaten to death in the presby-

tery at St Ethelbert's Church, Herson Road, Kamsgate.

Miss Marie Leelan, his housekeeper, aged 73, was beaten unconscious and was very ill in hospital last night.

The presbytery had been ransacked. A police spokesman said: "It was a particularly savage and brutal attack on a defenceless elderly couple. The motive appears to have been robbery. We are investigating the possibility of a link between the crimes."

Charles Richardson escapes, page 2

Charles Richardson escapes, page 2

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Charles Richardson escapes, page 2

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HOME NEWS

20,000 resigned from Nupe after 1979 'winter of discontent'

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Eastbourne

The National Union of Public Employees, which was in the forefront of industrial action during last year's 'winter of discontent', lost more than 20,000 members as a result, including many nurses.

The union's annual report discloses that membership at the end of last year fell to just under 700,000 after the resignations. It was the first time since 1945 that the union's membership had declined.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary, said yesterday that about 15,000 new members had been recruited this year "but we are not at all optimistic about what may happen in the rest of 1980. We could find ourselves facing a very much bigger loss."

He said that was because of the cutback in jobs caused by the Government's public expenditure cuts, an issue facing all public sector unions and he called for an amalgamation to create a new 2,500,000-strong union for the public services.

Mr Fisher said the union action against the Labour government's attempts at pay restraint, which included strikes by National Health Service and local authority employees, had been justified by increases awarded by the Clegg comparability commission.

"If there was any reaction to the winter of discontent and there was a reaction, particularly among nurses, they have now overcome that and can see the advantage of the action we took," he said.

The membership crisis has led the leadership to ask the union's annual conference in

Eastbourne for an increase in subscriptions from 25 to 35p a week and restrictions on some services, including the employment of extra full-time officials.

Memories of the long strikes against the Labour government's 5 per cent pay norm were still fresh in delegates' minds at the conference yesterday when they rejected left-wing calls for a series of one-day general strikes against the Government's economic policies.

Mr Fisher led the opposition against the strike calls and told the conference: "We must not go for overkill. We must have policies which are possible and practical."

A series of motions urging the leadership to mount large scale campaigns against public sector cuts were overwhelmingly carried.

Delegates called for pressure to be put on Labour groups on councils not to implement the cuts. In a rousing speech which won a standing ovation, Mr Fisher said the Government was responsible for high rents, rates, interest charges and higher rates of inflation.

"If Margaret Thatcher was not so opposed to the Olympic Games she ought to enter the high jump and she would win it. She would win it hands down, but I suppose it's the high jump it would be feet first," he said.

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, was earlier strongly criticised by Mr Bernard Dix, assistant general secretary of Nupe, for including free medical insurance in a deal for workers in the electrical contracting industry.

Fabians call on Labour to end party's closed shop

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Party should abandon its closed shop procedures as part of a shakeup in its organisation and structure, the Fabian Society suggests today in evidence it has submitted to the party's commission of inquiry.

The closed shop procedures meant, especially in the organisation, that senior jobs "go to insiders and this, combined with the decline in the agency service, means there is a decreasing pool of talent to choose from," a group belonging to the society says.

It suggests that a high proportion of resources are "scandalously wasted". Despite auditors looking at the books the year round, no one could accurately say how much the party spent or made.

Individual membership was probably only 250,000 and the group says that without any

active and successful membership campaign that number was likely to fall further with the steep increase in the subscription.

Sounding warnings about finance, the group says that the union's political funds were low and they would have considerable difficulty in raising the amount of the political levy.

The party, therefore, could face a deficit of nearly £1m just by maintaining the level of the 1978 services with no improvements. There could be a cumulative deficit of £2m by 1982.

The group recommends that the unions should use their political funds rather differently. Less should be spent on safe sponsored seats and on general elections, and more should go on recruitment drives and on political education.

Mr Benn on MPs who do not keep faith

By Our Political Reporter

Some Labour MPs did not really share the policy aspirations of the party, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Labour MP for Bristol, South-East, said during a radio interview yesterday before the special party conference on Saturday.

Mr Benn, who is chairman of the party's home policy committee and has helped to lead the campaign for a new state intervention by a Labour Government, said that was one of the reasons why in the divergence

between what the party said and what it did there was a difference of opinion. "That was why we want the party to be more democratic," he said in a clear reference to demands for automatic submission for re-election of all Labour MPs.

Mr Benn, who was being interviewed on LBC radio, said that some people elected to Parliament to represent the Labour Party did not really agree with the policy of the party.

He mentioned Ramsay Mac-

TUC to ask Mr Nott for curb on imports

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to make a fresh attempt to persuade the Government to take wide-ranging powers restraining imports. The move is part of a wider campaign to break the grip of monetarist thinking on Cabinet economic strategy.

The Trade Union Congress's economic committee is to meet Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, to press its arguments for adopting various forms of action ranging from quota controls to "buy British" public sector purchasing policies.

In an industry-by-industry "action guide" to constrain the growth of imports published today, the TUC calls on the Government to recognize that the United Kingdom is operating in an international environment where trade is ostensibly free, but actually managed to an increasing extent.

The guide welcomes the initiative of the Transport and General Workers' Union in recommending that negotiators raise the question of imports in bargaining with companies, and issues a warning against further inroads into Britain's domestic manufacturing base.

"Analysis of recent trends shows that the United Kingdom's historic trading surplus in manufactures has almost disappeared," the TUC argues, "and the United Kingdom's trading difficulties stem from an over propensity to import, not an inadequate ability to export."

However, action to constrain import penetration is not of itself enough. "A comprehensive industrial policy is required, aimed at protecting, modernizing and re-equipping industry, involving Government financial and investment assistance in making industries competitive."

The "little Noddies" (economic development committees) and sector working parties in industry should set specific import penetration targets beyond which imports would not be allowed to rise. "It is essential that the Government is committed to taking action when a ceiling is threatened with being breached," the TUC insists.

Polio vaccination campaign

A campaign to encourage 90,000 people to be vaccinated against poliomyelitis will be launched by an area health authority worried about the complacency with which people view the disease.

The Salford authority will start its three-month campaign on recruitment drives and vaccine to shopping precincts, factories and streets.

Leaders of print unions to open merger talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopg) is seeking a merger with the largest union in the printing industry, the 203,000-strong Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat).

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopg, has put forward the proposal in a letter to Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat, and the move will be discussed by Sogat's executive council on Wednesday. Authority to open amalgamation talks is regarded as a certainty.

This fresh burst of union merger activity in the print world arises directly from the TUC's "Maudy Thursday initiative" which brought the

unions together for talks on the aim of one labour organization for the whole industry.

Sogat leaders are actively involved in amalgamation discussions with the National Graphical Association, the main craft union in the industry. While some difficulties have arisen in the talks, Mr Keys said last night: "We are making progress."

He added: "It would be foolish and wrong to suggest it is easy. When you have two sovereign unions of this size coming together you expect difficulties. We have to find a compromise way through that is acceptable to the membership. The important thing is that we are still talking."

A merger of Natsopg, Sogat and the NGA, which is the long-term design of Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, who

brought them together, would produce a large industrial union with about 370,000 members, not much smaller than the powerful electricians' union.

The 30,000-member National Union of Journalists may also be drawn into the merger process as a result of an approach to print unions about the feasibility of amalgamation by Mr Kenneth Ashton, the NUJ general secretary. But this prospect is regarded as much further off, if it ever materializes.

Mr Keys argued: "It is absolutely essential that we bring this one union in printing together as quickly as possible. New technology is completely obliterating traditional lines of demarcation."

"We really have got to give up fighting among ourselves as to who does what, and once and

for all to acknowledge that the colour of union card should not determine where a man works."

If Natsopg and Sogat do merge, the amalgamation will bring together two unions that were once before joined together in less-than-happy matrimony in 1966. The title "Sogat" is the only survival of a merger of Natsopg and the old National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, in which the former was known as Division One and the latter as Division A.

After a High Court action, the two constituents went their separate ways in late 1971. Personality problems at the top were blamed for the collapse of the amalgamation, but the merger finally fell apart over a rule book wrangle.

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Police alert after ex-gang leader flees

By Our Crime Reporter

Police throughout Britain have been alerted to keep watch for Charles Richardson, a former leader of a London gang, who fled from an open prison on Saturday after being refused parole for the seventh time.

In 1967 Mr Richardson, now aged 46, was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment after a trial which revealed he had led his gang on a trail of torture and violence from a base in south London.

His disappearance was discovered on Saturday morning at breakfast at Springhill open prison, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Mr Richardson apparently walked out of the prison leaving behind a note in which he said he wanted to think things over and would eventually surrender.

He was moved to the prison last year and began voluntary work helping with paraplegics at the sports stadium at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Last Monday he was told his application for parole had been rejected.

Mr Richardson's mother, Mrs Eileen Richardson, said she felt sure her son would give himself up. "If not, I plead that he does."

He had seen people who murdered came in and get parole, leave and come back in again. He has never murdered or maimed anybody, it is far too long a sentence."

In an interview with ITN, Mr Richardson said he felt sure her son would give himself up. "If not, I plead that he does."

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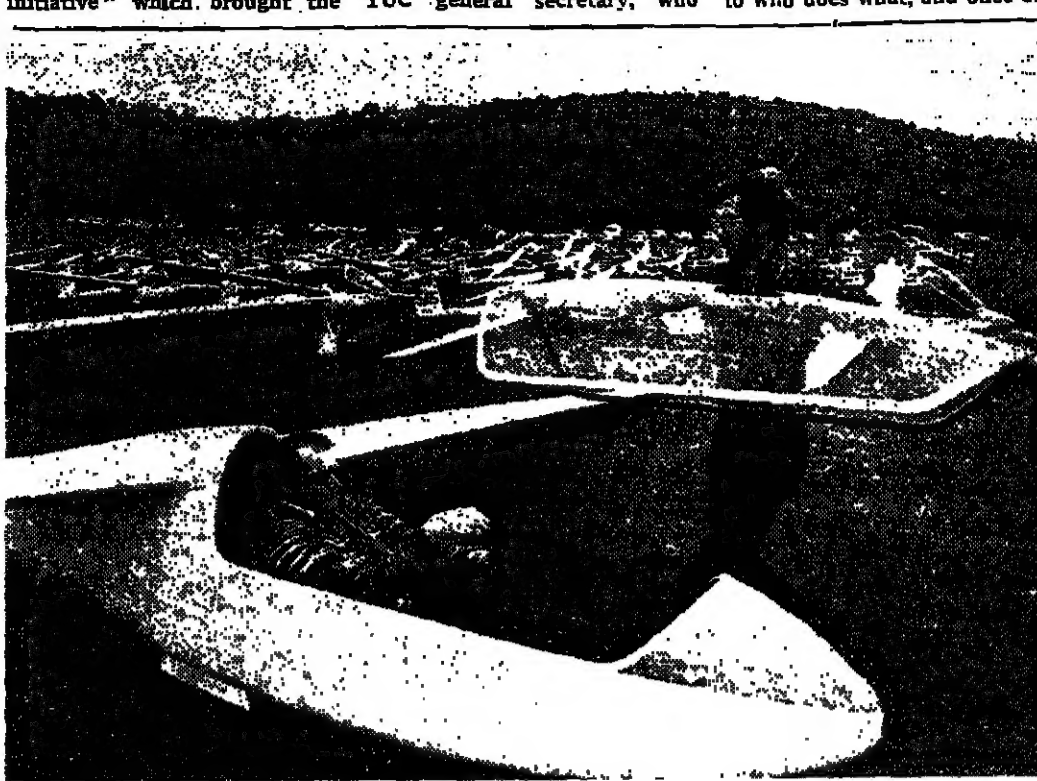
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Mr Lloyd Forsey, in his ASW-15B glider, ready to take off at the national 15-metre championships at Dunstable yesterday.

Mr Fitt criticizes 'rising nationalism' of SDLP and Haughey call for guarantee

From Christopher Thomas

Mr Gerard Fitt, one of Northern Ireland's leading Roman Catholic politicians, echoed the fears of some British MPs yesterday when he spoke of the "rising nationalism" of the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party.

He issued a forthright attack on the party, which he led until he resigned last October, over what he called the growing influence of republican elements.

"I do not believe the SDLP is any longer a socialist party," he said, "and it is not entitled to the same recognition from socialist organizations throughout Europe."

He said Mr John Hume, the party's leader and a European MP, was regarded by many in Europe as a representative of the Irish Republic.

Speaking on Irish radio, he criticized Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister of Ireland, over his apparent view that the constitutional guarantee to the Ulster Unionists should be removed and that there should be a statement of intent of British withdrawal.

"Some people believe that if the Government made a statement of intent the Unionists would seek to make friends with the nationalist minority in Northern Ireland. That might be so, but it would be a hell of a chance to take."

"A sufficient number of Unionists would reach for their guns and try to establish their own type of government," he said.

It was easy for people living in Cork or Mayo or in border places such as Derry and Crossmaglen to demand the removal of British troops. But Catholics living in Belfast or in Antrim could not say that so easily. They might themselves be at the receiving end."

Mr Fitt, MP for West Belfast, who describes himself as an independent socialist, intends to fight the next election under the banner of the "United Front".

He thought it unfortunate that Mr Haughey was depicted as a hard-line Republican who was demanding things of the British Government which Mr Jack Lynch did not have the guts to do.

Mr Fitt clearly believed that Irish nationalism should not play a part in the Government's

proposals on power devolution in Ulster, which are expected next month. "The fact is that there are no more Brian Faulkners around. There is no Unionist that I can see who would be prepared to talk to anybody about an Irish dimension, let alone Irish unity."

What the British Government could and would do would be to impose power sharing on the Unionists. "There is no way in which the minority can be excluded from running this part of the country."

"If you bring about power sharing then after one, two, five or 10 years a greater recognition of an Irish dimension might arise. To insist on an Irish dimension and power sharing will defeat the whole arrangement."

Inspector Alan Murray, aged 30, the officer in charge of the number one unit of the special patrol group, which is alleged to have been involved in the death of John Pech, is understood to have resigned from the Metropolitan Police.

He was transferred from the group just after a march against the demonstration against the National Front at Southall in April last year during which Mr Pech died.

The reason for his resignation is understood to be the methods of investigating officers in which, he has said, it is always proper that the of his unit were witnesses, but were being treated as suspects without the right being able to remain consulting a solicitor, cautioned.

Inspector Murray was seen at the inquiry when he was asked to resign from the force in 1979, and moved rapidly to inspect August, 1975, and joined special patrol group 1977.

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Clouds key holiday roads clear of traffic

By Frances Gibb

Grey cloud over in Britain kept many holidaymakers at home day, leaving the roads free of traffic.

The sun broke through in isolated patches a temperature of about 61°F was a couple of below average for a weekend.

The forest fires can be seen in the weather forecast. Many thousands of woodland and moorland in North Wales and the District were closed public. Many roads in Snowdonia National Park were closed. The roads were closed because of the forest fires.

The Forest Commission, which estimates that more than £1 destroyed in the past weeks, said that there was a "very grave" threat because of the dry weather and the forest fires.

The RAC and the AA reported a quiet Sunday. Only one fatal five-mile stretch on the road to Hastings on the Sevenoaks was reported. RAC in the morning.

The North Wales and the Forest Commission, which estimates that more than £1 destroyed in the past weeks, said that there was a "very grave" threat because of the dry weather and the forest fires.

Most of those who were abroad were not in the UK. While Birmingham, Bristol and London were in the rain, the weather was cloudy, like Manchester and the Forest Commission, which estimates that more than £1 destroyed in the past weeks, said that there was a "very grave" threat because of the dry weather and the forest fires.

The few sunny spots included Malta, Florence, Athens and Greece. There were the accidents. Mr Trevor I aged 47, of Walsley, was killed in a car crash when driving on the A1 near King's Cross, London. Mr Alan Thurlby, of Chesham Road, Middlesex, died in a car crash on the A1 near King's Cross, London. Three people were injured.

Neil Paxon, aged 13, of Chesham Road, Middlesex, died in a car crash on the A1 near King's Cross, London. Three people were injured.

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E. NEWS

Teachers advised to close schools during meal breaks if pupils lack adequate supervision

Geddes
Correspondent

Teachers are to be advised to close their schools during the lunch hour if they cannot provide adequate supervision of pupils.

The National Association of Schoolmasters' Union (NASU) has issued a circular advising teachers to close schools during the lunch hour if they cannot provide adequate supervision of pupils.

The union's president, Mr. Michael Brighouse, said the union would deplore any action that disrupted public examinations in schools. It was a long-standing policy of the union to protect examinations at all costs.

Asked about the difficulty of dismissing "bad" teachers, Mr. David Hart, general secretary, said that an increasing number of incompetent teachers were being got rid of. "You can do it, it is being done all the time. It always was possible, but there is more of a will now and the climate is more favourable."

Grants warning: Scotland's grant-aided private schools have been warned that their £1,000,000 increase in grants announced recently will be taken away by the next Labour government.

They would be "ill advised" to make any long-term spending plans, Mr. Harry Ewing, MP, Labour's spokesman on Scottish affairs, said at the weekend.

Mr Clegg immediately, lecturers say

Dawson
Correspondent

Mr. Clegg's immediate implementation, Mr. Wordie has not made up his mind and it is thought that he may want to convene a meeting to resolve the confusion.

The conference later passed a motion calling for the restoration of the pay differentials recommended by the 1975 Houghton report on teachers' pay.

On Saturday more than 100 delegates, a third in the conference hall, walked out to protest against government policies on higher education when Mr. Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State for Education, began to address the conference. Other delegates read newspapers throughout his speech.

Mr. Wordie, chairman of the Burnham Committee, to follow procedure in the Remuneration of Teachers Act and forward the agreement to the Secretary of State for Education and Science for implementation.

Doctors challenge policy to small hospitals

Ward
Correspondent

Doctors have criticised a new policy of the State for when it comes to small hospitals.

The switch in policy was announced by the Health Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, in a speech to the House of Commons.

Mr. Robinson said that the trend towards small hospitals should be reversed and that larger hospitals should be built.

He said that the current policy of building small hospitals was "a mistake" and that it was necessary to build larger hospitals to meet the needs of the population.

Doctors, however, are concerned that the new policy will lead to the closure of small hospitals and the loss of local services.

Red Devil

Red Devil
Correspondent

Aged seven, of recent, Fairbairn, broke a leg when he fell from the Parachute Devils yesterday during a performance at Congleton.

ged 19

ged 19
Correspondent

Nelson-Sullivan, taken over the 300-year-old house at Stow-Johnham Market, will run it with the Mary Deal, aged 19.

fares

fares
Correspondent

East Anglia went up 15 per cent. The increase, this year by the bus company, is in some journeys.

rt in fall

rt in fall
Correspondent

ne G. T. Lee, of Unit Arboretum, badly injured when he fell 30 feet from the top of a tree at Exmouth.

galia stolen

galia stolen
Correspondent

galia valued at £1,000, stolen from a house at Blackburn. A similar theft took place at Lancaster.

led

led
Correspondent

Jeffries, aged 12, from Newton, Glasgow, fell to his death while climbing the peak in Glencoe, Argy.

ace

ace
Correspondent

and people took to the streets in a peaceful demonstration, the Quakers, in a yesterday.

Canterbury to debate lorry ban

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A controversial plan to exclude traffic from the main shopping streets of Canterbury goes before the city council's public works committee next month.

The plan, which would restrict access to the city centre, has been met with opposition from some businesses and residents.

Mr. David Bolt, the council's leader, said that the plan was necessary to improve the quality of life in the city centre and to encourage more people to visit the city.

He said that the plan would also help to reduce traffic congestion and improve the safety of the city centre.

However, some businesses are concerned that the plan will lead to a loss of customers and a decline in the city's economy.

The council will hold a public consultation period before making a final decision on the plan.

Architecture Distinctive style of the new Caxton House

Architecture
Correspondent

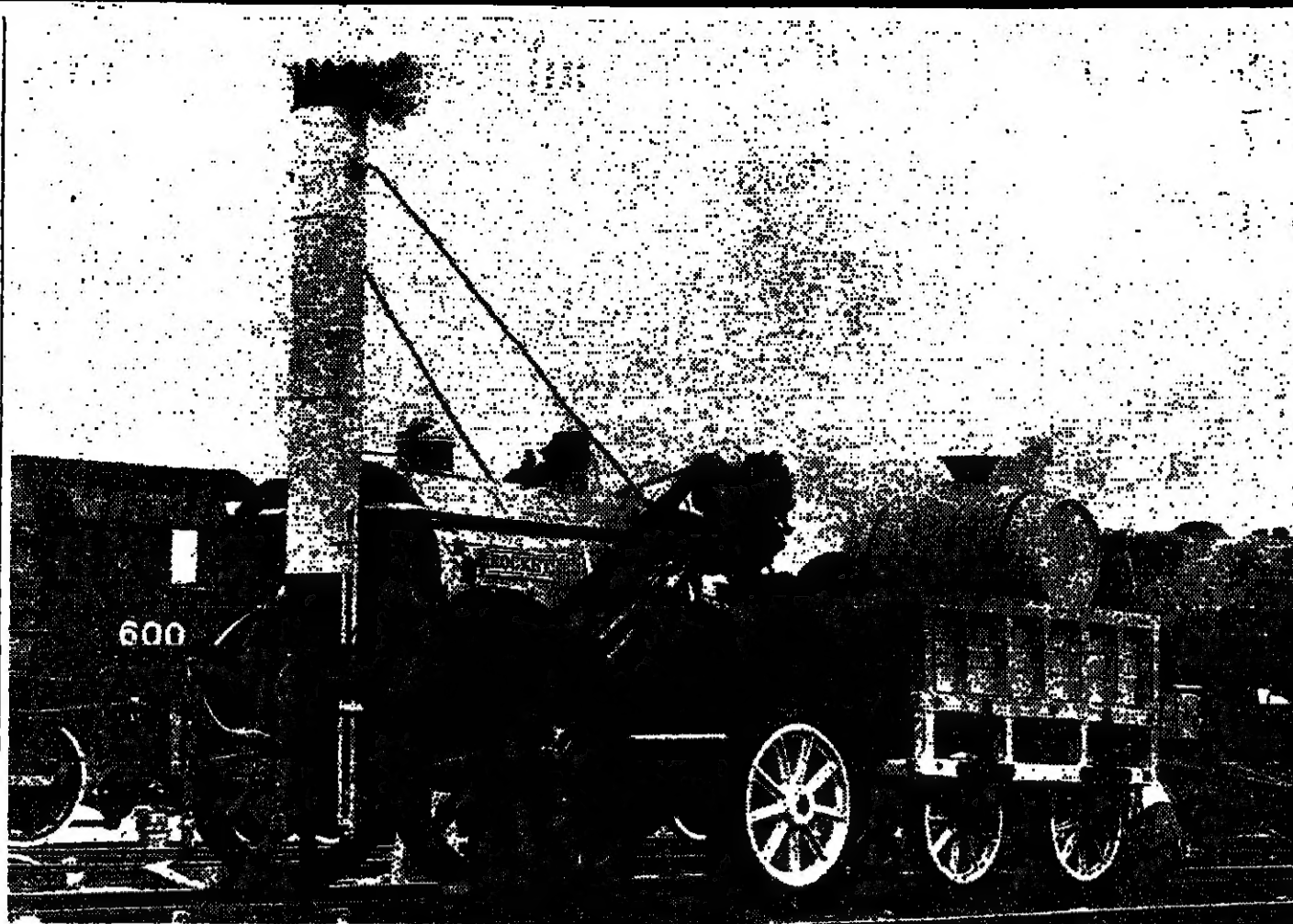
Prime sites, so they say, always get redevalued. That is the case with the new Caxton House in the City of Westminster.

The new building, designed by the architect Sir John Foster, is a striking example of modern architecture in a historic setting.

The building features a mix of traditional and modern architectural elements, including a glass and steel structure that contrasts with the surrounding historic buildings.

The new Caxton House is set to become a landmark building in the City of Westminster and is expected to attract a large number of tenants.

The building's distinctive style has attracted much attention from architects and the public alike.



A replica of Stephenson's Rocket engine which marred the reenactment of the 1829 Rainhill trials, near St Helens, Lancashire, on Saturday, when it left the rails and had to be transported.

More Ulster women have abortions in England

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The number of women travelling from Northern Ireland to England for abortions has increased in the early months of this year and shows no sign of dropping.

The Ulster Pregnancy Advisory Association, which advises women in the province, where the Abortion Act, 1967, does not apply, show that almost 100 women left to have terminations in each of the first two months of the year.

Those statistics compare with an average over last year of about 70 a month, Mrs. Joan Wilson, the director of the association, says.

Overall it is estimated that 2,000 women travelled to England last year, mostly to Liverpool, Birmingham and London, for abortions.

The association fears the number of unwanted pregnancies will remain high throughout 1980. "It is awful to think that women who want terminations have to travel to England or resort to back street abortions in Ulster," Mrs. Wilson said.

The association is also finding that the result of Mr. John Corrie's attempt to amend the Abortion Act is making many doctors refuse to consider giving abortions for women whose pregnancies are over 12 weeks.

'No-go areas round Britain for Nato aircraft'

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence would not comment last night on a report that the RAF had established wartime "no go" areas for allied aircraft off the British coast because of weaknesses in Nato's identification equipment (IFF).

The shortcomings of allied IFF electronic systems are well known and were highlighted several years ago when aircraft on a Nato exercise "shot down" a substantial number from their own side.

Plans to modernize and standardize IFF signals throughout the alliance are expected to be approved by the end of this year and to take effect by the end of the century.

Until then there are evident dangers to allied aircraft straying into the path of the elderly Bloodhound anti-aircraft missiles which helped to defend East Anglian airfields against the threat of air attack in wartime.

The "no go" areas, according to yesterday's report, are being established as a stop-gap measure until the improvements can be introduced.

Councils to study work cooperatives

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Workers' cooperatives are mostly set up by groups of individuals; but they are blossoming at such a healthy rate now that local authorities are beginning to take an interest in them.

The increase in the number of cooperatives in the last few years, and particularly in the last year since the Cooperative Development Agency began its work, has encouraged councils to look more closely.

Next month a conference is to be held for local authorities to explain the workings of cooperatives.

In London, Lewisham and Lambeth are the subject of studies by the agency into the potential for cooperative development. So far, 22 local authorities have decided to attend the conference.

There are about 320 workers' cooperatives in the United Kingdom, a huge increase from the 100 or so in the mid-1970s. By their nature most are very small; but two employ more than 400 people and 11 more than 100 staff.



The Times Awards 1980

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results have aroused considerable interest since their introduction in 1974.

Conditions of entry for the 1980 Awards remain unchanged and will follow the established pattern.

The Grand Prix, a silver trophy specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson, will be awarded to the entrant whose advertisement is judged to be the best of all those submitted.

First prize for winners of each three categories is a beautiful sterling silver clock, based on the Times motif. Second and third placings each receive a commemorative silver medallion. All category awards will be made to both the winning advertiser and the agent.

For full conditions of entry please contact: A. Tollworthy, Financial Advertisement Director, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234 Ext. 7696.

WEST EUROPE

Crash of space rocket puts European project in jeopardy

From Ian Murray
Devil's Island
French Guiana, May 25

From first light a sonar equipped launch and helicopter have been scouring the seas around this old prison island. They have an increasingly urgent task since the thick Amazon mud on the seabed must soon suck down the heavy motors of the crashed Ariane 02 rocket and with them the best early hope of discovering just why last Friday's flight failed so soon after takeoff.

Somewhere in the miles of tapes that recorded the second of Ariane 02's flight and splashdown lies the answer to why one engine cut out completely after 63.8 seconds. The task of interpreting the tapes, however, will be much longer and more difficult if the faulty engine is not found.

Speed in identifying what went wrong is crucial for the future of the Ariane programme. The third of the four proving flights is still due for November 8, but it cannot now take place until the cause of Friday's failure is known and corrected. As time goes by confidence in the European launcher's ability to compete seriously with American rockets is bound to ebb and put the project in jeopardy.

Within hours of the failure, the two Saudi Arabian representatives were in the Air France office in Kourou trying to book an early flight home. The Senegalese, Congolese and Colombian government observers have stayed on, but voicing some scepticism about the project.

Although at a press conference last night the flight control team discounted any idea that the failure might have been due to human error, sabotage or the weather, they still could not say what went wrong mechanically.

It is believed the faulty engine lost power briefly a second after takeoff, behaved abnormally again after half a minute and stopped completely after the first full minute. The other three engines did their best to carry on but eventually failed after about 100 seconds, as the first stage began to over-heat rapidly and mysteriously.

Italian journalists to strike over jailed colleague

Rome, May 25.—Italian journalists will go on strike tomorrow in protest against an 18-month jail sentence passed on a newspaper reporter for publishing stories based on the alleged secret confession of a former Red Brigades leader.

The National Press Federation issued a statement calling for the walk-out. Journalists have staged several one-day strikes in recent months for higher pay or job benefits, but this is the first in support of press freedom.

The strike call came after the conviction and sentencing yesterday of Signor Fabio Isman, a reporter for the Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* on charges of complicity in revealing official secrets. The court also convicted Signor Isman's chief editor, Signor Vittorio Emiliano, of a lesser crime of publishing improper information about a criminal proceeding and fined him 400,000 lire (about £210).

The statement by the press federation said many Italian journalists had recently faced charges for revealing official secrets, although nobody had been convicted of anything as serious as Signor Isman.

He wrote three reports detailing the crucial role of Signor Patrizio Peci, chief of the

Bad weather meant that thick clouds made it impossible for cameras to follow the flight after it pierced the thick cloud cover. Pictures of the lift off, however, do show a brighter than usual flare from the engine for a brief moment, while sound recordings have registered the faulty engine note. The multitude of monitoring devices on the ground have recorded every other detail of the flight, but studying them to trace the fault is long and complicated.

For the people in Kourou the sound of Ariane 02's failure was dramatic. They heard the explosions as the automatic destruction charges blew the rocket apart so that it could plunge more safely into the sea about 15 miles from shore. Even as the windows in the town rattled in the shock waves the people realized that their future was now much less certain than it had seemed seconds before.

The Ariane programme directly gives work to about 5,000 people working for 80 companies in the 10 member countries of the European Space Agency. Were the project successful it would create many more jobs than that, in Europe and in French Guiana.

The space centre has already started to transform this backward country. It has necessitated the construction of a good road from Cayenne. Water and electricity plants have had to be built and a port created.

Until the space age arrived, three quarters of all exports were the shrimps caught by the hardy people on the coast. Tourism attracted only the hardy prepared to brave bad hotels and mosquitoes to see primitive tribesmen, wild animals and the famous island prison where Dreyfus served his sentence. Now the tourist industry is starting to take off with prospering restaurants and new hotels.

The Ariane development team are putting a brave face on the failure. France contributes 63.87 per cent to the project compared with Britain's 2.47 per cent.

If Ariane proves a failure there can be no realistic future for Europe in space launchers business for years to come.

Big Lisbon march over censorship allegation

Lisbon, May 25.—Several thousand demonstrators marched through the centre of Lisbon yesterday to protest against alleged government censorship of the state-owned broadcasting network and press.

The demonstration, organized by left-wing trade unions, protested at the suspension last month of four state radio journalists and against what they said was interference by the right-wing Government in a state-owned newspaper group in Lisbon.

The four journalists were suspended at the end of April after signing a statement saying radio news was being censored.

Last week, workers at the state-owned newspaper group which publishes the daily *Diário de Notícias* struck for 24 hours in protest at a government decision increasing the management's power to declare redundancies and introduce changes in the company.

The marchers, including television and shipyard workers, journalists of the Portuguese national news agency and businessmen, filled the Avenida da Liberdade in the centre of Lisbon.

The opposition Socialist Party earlier this week sharply attacked a government control of the media and accused the administration of manipulating the broadcasting network to deflect attention from the country's problems.

It also accused the Government of slandering prominent figures in the 1974 revolution which ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship in Portugal.

Senator Carlos Sousa e Brito, Secretary of State for Media Affairs, replied on television accusing the Opposition of exaggeration and distortion.

Reuters.

Bonn expels two Libyan death squad suspects

Bonn, May 25.—West Germany today deported two young Libyans who were detained here yesterday on suspicion of belonging to a group hunting down opponents of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

A police spokesman said the Libyans, named as Fekri Mubashir Khalifa, aged 15, and Khaled Atagiuri, aged 19, were taken to Frankfurt and flown out of the country. Their destination was not disclosed.

Gaddafi today harshly criticized African French-speaking states whose annual meetings are held under the auspices of France, and threatened to close their embassies in Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

Agence France Presse.

Reuters and Agence France Presse.

Britons lodge appeal on theft sentences

Madrid, May 25.—Lawyers representing two British men, each sentenced to 28 years imprisonment in Malaga for burglary in a number of hotels and residences, were working on an appeal this weekend against the sentences.

Mr Kenneth Frederick Stack, aged 42, of London, and Mr Paul Douglas Faulkner, aged 30, of Birmingham, were convicted this month after more than two years in prison awaiting trial.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the congress participants discussed in a "democratic and constructive spirit" Fatah activities over the past few years, the congressional report of the movement's central committee.

An informed source said this general assessment of Fatah activities was needed to prepare the ground for a new political strategy, a high-level report on the Arab and world scenes.

Wafa said the review of the central committee's reports would continue until the end of the congress late today. Congress delegates are meeting behind closed doors in a Damascus suburb.

Wafa said the formation of a new Fatah central committee would be announced at the end of the meeting. The new Fatah executive, which now comprises 10 members under the chairmanship of Mr Yasser Arafat, who is also chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization executive committee, is expected to be broadened.

Agence France Presse.

Both East and West Germans know they cannot act as mediators. Each is too tightly bound to its respective big power, the closest and most faithful ally. But they can, and Herr Schmidt certainly does, exercise influence.

Herr Honecker could not turn on the warmth without Moscow's approval and the Soviet Union, western diplomats in East Berlin say, is actually encouraging the East Germans to make the most of the situation.

The Soviet Union's strategy is to drive a wedge in the Western alliance, to draw West Germany away from the United States and into a more neutral position. The situation, although gratifying to West Germany, contains, as Herr Schmidt well knows, a trap.

OVERSEAS



Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister (left) meeting Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, Mr Olof Palme of Sweden and Señor Felipe González of Spain in Iran yesterday.

Court tells Iran to free hostages

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, May 25

The International Court of Justice in The Hague has ordered Iran to "immediately terminate the unlawful detention" of all the American hostages being held in that country.

In a unanimous ruling yesterday the 15 judges of the court also ordered Iran to restore the embassy in Tehran to exclusive United States control and to pay compensation, the amount of which is to be determined.

The court told Iran that it must not attempt to try the hostages in any way: "No member of the United States diplomatic or consular staff may be kept in Iran to be subjected to any form of judicial proceedings or to participate in them as a witness."

The court expressed its disapproval of the American attempt to free the hostages by force. Although the court said that this has not influenced its ruling it added that "an operation undertaken in those circumstances from whatever motive is of a kind calculated to undermine respect for the judicial process."

The court recalled that it had ordered both parties not to undertake any action "which might aggravate the tension between the two countries."

The final judgment took nearly three hours to read. It began by confirming the provisional measures announced by the court on December 15 in which Iran was also ordered to release the hostages immediately.

Iran did not attend any of the sessions of the court. The United States, which put its case on November 23, can now ask the Security Council to implement the court's ruling.

Fatah congress prepares a new strategy

Damascus, May 25.—Delegates attending the general congress here of Fatah, the largest Palestinian movement, yesterday assessed the Palestinian overture towards Europe and some Arab moderate states.

On the third day of Fatah's first congress for nine years, the delegates also reviewed results of recent Arab summits and meetings of the Steadfast Front. The front is made up of opponents of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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Agence France Presse.

Battle of Crete commemorated

From Our Correspondent
Athens, May 25

Greek, British and Commonwealth troops who fought the German airborne invasion of Crete in 1941 were honoured at ceremonies on the island today.

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Iain Sutherland, the British Ambassador and several MPs were present.

This year's commemoration coincides with a concerted Anglo-Greek campaign for closer cooperation, not only in political and military affairs but in trade and finance.

Russia gives British athletes credit for 'breach in Olympic boycott'

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, May 25

Midnight in Moscow last night was the deadline for joining or boycotting the Olympic Games; but the Russians have not announced the final tally of teams competing. They are not likely to do so before the official announcement at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne on Tuesday.

The Soviet Union is still hoping that some teams, especially West Germany, which have decided not to come, may yet change their minds. The official news agency Tass today quoted Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, as saying that the committee would try to help any team deciding to come after the deadline, and the Moscow organizing committee would raise no obstacles.

Already, however, the Russians have declared the boycott campaign a flop. Both privately and publicly Soviet officials are delighted that many more major sporting countries will be competing than they feared a few weeks ago.

"One can state quite definitely already that the highly unseemly intrigues around the Olympics organized by some political circles have failed completely, and that they have been unable to bring about a demise of this festival of world sports", a Tass commentator said.

He praised athletes and sporting organizations for refusing to take part in "whipping up feelings of resentment and hostility among people."

"Hosts of wise men with diplomas" in Washington had done their best to put pressure on the sportsmen, intimidating and even deceiving them into refusing to participate in the Olympics.

Tass said that to their credit, the overwhelming majority had

been undaunted by the political pressure, intimidation and bribes with which the authorities in some Western countries had tried to make them betray the principles of the Olympic movement.

In recognizing the failure of the boycott, however, the Russians did not experience any feelings of malicious satisfaction, the commentary added.

They were pleased that justice, common sense and good will had prevailed, but were also bitter that the American, West German and Norwegian sportsmen, among others, would not be taking part.

There is no doubt the Russians are considerably relieved that Western Europe, on the whole, has not followed the American lead. In Soviet eyes British athletes take much of the credit for being among the first to defy their Government's call, and "forcing a breach in the boycott wall", as a Soviet sports paper recently put it.

The British had set an example for others to follow.

The Russians are doubly pleased by the European decision to come. It was unexpected. Many Soviet officials have been—and still are—unable to understand how athletes can defy their own government's wishes, and have therefore been pessimistic in recent weeks.

Also, the act of defiance in itself is a valuable propaganda weapon which the Russians will use to isolate the Americans.

The absence of the Americans will be a big blow to the games, as even Soviet officials admit.

The boycott campaign has already robbed the Olympics of any external propaganda benefits which the authorities were hoping they would bring to the Soviet Union and its system of government. And the sporting competition has been devalued in the eyes of many ordinary

Russians and Soviet athletes.

The virtual isolation of the Americans in the West, however, is exactly the outcome that many people here predicted when the boycott movement began, and one which the Russians can turn to a propaganda advantage.

Tass yesterday accused President Carter of being the "direct organizer" of the "disgraceful campaign" and gave a warning that Washington was still trying to disrupt the games.

The decision not to come by many countries with poor or no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union—Albania, China, Chile, Israel, Saudi Arabia and South Korea among others—has probably been a secret relief.

There is now no need for Moscow to make diplomatic concessions to their ideological opponents, and they will be able to keep out sportsmen and visitors from such countries as Israel and China whose presence they regarded as an ideological or security risk.

The absence of many Third World countries is a blow to Soviet prestige in an area where the Russians like to pose as champions of Third World interests. But their absence will hardly be noticed by most ordinary Russians, who care little for the Third World or its views.

Since the boycott campaign began, the Soviet Olympic Committee has consistently attempted to shrug it off. But the Russians have moved from an early confidence that it would not catch on to considerable nervousness a few weeks ago that virtually all the West would stay away.

Deadline shall stand: A senior International Olympic Committee official in Lausanne said the deadline for applications for the games remained midnight last night.

Leading article, page 9

Demirel move fails to solve Turkey's presidential crisis

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, May 25

Mr Süleyman Demirel, who presides over Turkey's conservative minority Government, has proposed a "one-man constitutional amendment" to end the deadlock in the country's presidential election, which has lasted two months, going through 81 rounds of balloting.

"If Parliament cannot elect a President" as required by the constitution, "then the people should elect one," the Prime Minister told journalists on Friday after his weekly meeting with Mr İhsan Sabri Çaglayan, the Senate president and acting head of state.

"This is the most democratic of methods," Mr Demirel said, "since it is the people who always have the final word. If the door is stuck, what are we to do? Break down the door, or try to find a new key? The latter, of course."

But this move was dashed over the weekend after talks with the opposition leader Mr Bulent Ecevit, who heads the Republican People's Party (RPP), and Professor Necmettin Erbakan, of the National Salvation Party.

The combined votes of the two in Parliament would deprive Mr Demirel of an absolute majority, let alone the two-thirds needed to change the constitution.

Mr Ecevit said he and his party had always been against such a change. They regarded

the proposal as the first step of a plan by the Demirel Government to transform Turkey's liberal constitution into a document resembling the constitution of the French Fifth Republic, establishing a presidential system.

Most observers in Ankara agree that under the present system the head of state's duties are largely symbolic.

Mr Demirel has denied the accusations, saying the amendment he proposes would consist of a single sentence added to the present article on the presidential election. Public polling would be resorted to only in the case of failure by Parliament to elect a head of state after a certain amount of time had elapsed.

Mr Ecevit did say, though, that he would submit Mr Demirel's proposal to the RPP caucus this week, and withhold his final reply until after debate by his party's MPs.

The talks between Mr Demirel and Mr Erbakan were said to have been more difficult than expected, but it would be easier to amend the constitution to read: "The candidate who gets the most votes will be elected" by Parliament.

At present an absolute majority of both houses is required.

Mr Demirel saw "grave dangers" in this suggestion and appeared nonplussed by the apparent failure of his own proposal. "We are only trying to find a way out of this problem," he said. "The dialogue will continue."

Ankara warning to Greece on negotiations

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, May 25

Mr Süleyman Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, today criticized the apparent preoccupation with Turkey of the new Greek Government of Mr George Rallis, who, he hoped, would not "choose the wrong path" in his relations with Ankara.

Mr Rallis's choice of the word "war" while dwelling on relations with Turkey during a debate was "unfortunate, unless, of course, it was a slip of the tongue," Mr Demirel said at a press conference.

"Mr Rallis's words concerning Aegean air space, his wish for a balance in armaments, his claims on the eastern Aegean islands, the special conditions he has put forward for Greece's return to the military wing of NATO, and his wish to re-establish a unitary state on Cyprus—all elements tending to block the way to negotiations."

Turkey had always expressed the wish to solve its problems with Greece peacefully and by negotiation, Mr Demirel said. His Government had "no intention of threatening either Greece, or any other neighbouring country. The Government has neither the intention nor the thought of committing belligerent acts."

Mr Demirel said there was no reason for Greece to be anxious or doubtful about Turkey's intentions.

Seychelles scheme to conserve turtles

By Tony Samstag

Most species of marine turtles are threatened or endangered, but that does not mean, unfortunately, any less eat.

A conservation project that does not take account of the predator as well as the prey, particularly in a tropical country, is therefore to fail.

This is some of the behind the decision of the Seychelles Islands Foundation public trust run by chellois that took a warden of the Alder from Britain earlier this year to look at the status along with the known giant Indian tortoise.

Under the new scientists will be encouraged to mount projects on turtle beaches, counting and tagging as a means of monitoring the efforts that have been put the past, when data is collected haphazardly and not in a systematic way.

Attempts to ban the use of sea turtles have failed in the Seychelles because the local people have not been educated enough to understand the importance of the turtles and the need to protect them.

Bowing to the inevitable, the Seychelles Islands Foundation has decided to accept the fact that the turtles are being eaten, and to focus on the conservation of the turtles themselves.

An eight-year ban on the use of sea turtles, a delicacy in the Seychelles, was withdrawn because the local people had not been educated enough to understand the importance of the turtles and the need to protect them.

The ban was rescinded in 1976. Dr John G. Frazer, Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., visited the Seychelles last year, and observed the situation of the turtles and the need to protect them.

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SEAS

Stars of worst unrest since 1976 after tests in Cape Town

Correspondent
May 25

3,000 coloured youths
on the business dis-
Cape Town yesterday
shopping and demon-
in favour of racial
After two hours, of
a crowd was dispersed
baton charge. A few
people were treated for
injuries and 75 were
in custody.

demonstration was one
of similar protests
school pupils and
in various parts of the
insula at the weekend
total of 105 people
sted. In Cape Town
F. Van Zyl Slabbert,
the Opposition, urged
by the police in deal-
the demonstrators.

height of yesterday's
the young people
through the streets of
singing: "We shall
stand and other songs
"We want equal

the first such clash
sual part of the city
post-Soweto troubles
ren police opened fire
y Street with shot-
commerce in the
area was brought to
ill. Compared with
ice action was re-

ervers fear that the
low set for the most
outbreak of anti-
unrest in the Cape
since 1976. Coloured
children, who have
coming classes for

Starvation threatens millions in Zimbabwe

By John Witherow

At least three million people
face starvation in Zimbabwe
during the next year because
of the devastation caused by
the seven-year guerrilla war,
according to the relief organ-
ization Christian Aid.

Most of those affected live
in rural areas bordering Mozam-
bique and Zambia. These were
the areas used by black nation-
alist guerrillas as bases for
raids into Rhodesia.

The war, in which an esti-
mated 20,000 died, led to the
destruction of crops and live-
stock and the migration of
about a million people to towns
and cities.

Two journalists who recently
visited Zimbabwe for Christian
Aid quoted a relief officer as
saying that four out of five
people in rural areas would be
starving by autumn. About 80
per cent of the country's esti-
mated population of six million
live outside towns.

Dr Kenneth Slack, the Direc-
tor of Christian Aid, appealed
at a press conference in London
for the British Government "to
think again very urgently about
its immediate provision for
relief of desperate human need
in Zimbabwe". He called for
private donations to help ease
the fear of famine.

Britain has pledged £75m in
aid over the next three years
for reconstruction, but Dr Slack
said this could not be used for
emergency relief and was
insufficient to avert a tragedy.

Kate Phillips, the editor of
Christian Aid News, and Aik
McCreary of the Belfast Tele-
graph, have recently returned
from Zimbabwe.

They said that in some rural
regions the food people have
not eaten for two or three
days and many who were forced
to eat wild berries and roots.
In one village 200 people had
died from starvation since July
and a mission priest in another
area was providing food for
almost 1,000 families.

In many districts crops had
not been planted for two years
because of drought and the dis-
ruption caused by war.

The journalists quoted Zim-
babwe's Minister of Information
and Tourism as saying that for
six months after August there
would be no more food avail-
able until the next harvest.

Malaria, typhoid, hepatitis,
malnutrition and anthrax are
the position in rural areas and
the position in the cities is
worse by the closure of half the
country's clinics and hospitals
because of the war.

Christian Aid said it had
given £170,000 since January
but emphasized that tens of
millions were needed to prevent
a tragedy before Zimbabwe
potentially one of the richest
states in Africa, could become
self-sufficient.

"We plead both for volun-
tary giving and for government
aid on a most generous
scale", Dr Slack said. "The
initiative and perseverance of
Lord Carrington, and the skill
of Lord Soames and his team,
have brought the horror of war
to an end. It would be a tragedy
if a failure of sensitivity and com-
passion at this point were to
wreck the early days of inde-
pendence of Zimbabwe. We
plead with our Government to
add to its reconstruction grants
a substantial immediate gift to
relieve and prevent appalling
human suffering."



The Queen chatting with schoolchildren near Canberra yesterday after beginning her Australian tour with a service at the chapel of the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

Kampuchea needs rice seed to avert famine

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, May 25

Kampuchea, where the first
heavy rains of the wet season
have already fallen, is not win-
ning the battle to plant an ade-
quate rice crop to feed its
population next year, according
to international aid officials.

Although the International
Committee of the Red Cross
still hopes to deliver 50,000
tons of rice seed by the end
of July, disturbing reports from
inside Kampuchea that seed
and other necessities are not
reaching the farmers appear to
diminish prospects of a good
harvest.

A United Nations Children's
Fund report quoting an official
in Battambang province — tra-
ditionally the nation's ricebow-
l — said rice seed supplied
across the Thai border was be-
ing sold or eaten instead of be-
ing sown.

Oxen and buffaloes were being
used, he said, to carry all kinds
of goods from border distribu-
tion points instead of for
ploughing the fields before
planting. Even manpower was
short because so many people
were engaged in distributing
supplies from the Thai border.

They are carrying instead
of cultivating. A Battambang
official said: "If this continues
we risk losing the next harvest
as we did the last."

Some aid agencies wish to see
border aid distribution stopped

for the next few months so that
it will not impede rice planting.
That question is expected to
be discussed during a meeting
on aid for Kampuchea which
opens in Geneva tomorrow.

The main task of the confer-
ence as seen from this part of
the world is to prevent a re-
newal of the famine which
caused death and deprivation
since then the international
aid effort has been largely a
success story. There is general
agreement among independent
visitors to Kampuchea that
starvation and malnutrition
have disappeared from most
area.

Most of the refugees inside
Thailand and on the border are
now in reasonably good physical
condition.

Food and medical aid have
also strengthened the guerrilla
forces of the deposed Khmer
Rouge government, who are
now expected to increase their
attacks on Vietnamese control
areas during the wet season.

Whether the next harvest is
good or bad, Kampuchea needs
at least 300,000 tons of food
aid between now and harvest
time at the end of the year,
according to expert estimates.

Geneva conference: Almost 60
countries are taking part in a
two-day conference in Geneva
on aid for Kampuchea being
opened tomorrow by the United
Nations Secretary-General, Dr
Kurt Waldheim.

Record bids made for US artifacts

From Geraldine Norman
Essex, Maryland May 25

Patriotic ran riot yesterday
at Sotheby's auction on the
lawn of Poky Farms, Mary-
land, establishing new price re-
cords for virtually every Ameri-
can artifact.

The auction proceeds are the
largest ever achieved for the
contents of a house, with the
single exception of Sotheby's
Memmore sale in 1976. The
total for the three days was
\$3,832,610 (£1,681,000) with
every lot sold.

Pokery was rebuilt and re-
furnished in historic American
style by the late Mrs Bernice
Chrysler Garbisch, the daughter
of Walter Chrysler, the car
magnate, and her husband
Colonel Edgar William Gar-
bisch. The sale proceeds go to
their family.

A carved eighteenth-century
block and shell knee-hole desk,
bought for \$120,000 in 1972,
established a new record price
for American furniture at
\$250,000. It is thought to have
been made by Edmund Town-
end of Rhode Island. It was
bought by a private American
collector.

There were many other big
bids for American furniture,
including a Bombe chest, sold
for \$160,000.

There was a new price record
for a wood carving of an Ameri-
can eagle at \$39,000 (it was not
expected to fetch more than
\$12,000). Many eagles were
carved as patriotic decorations
in the nineteenth century. The
\$27,000 paid for a nineteenth-
century green whisky flask with
moulded decoration of the
American eagle, matched the
previous record for American
glass.

A Chippendale-style carved
mahogany clock, of around 1770
by William Fitz of Portsmouth,
New Hampshire, established a
price record for a shelf clock
at \$36,000, about twice what
was expected. A floral rug, a
product of a popular cottage
industry in New England late
last century, brought a record
price for an American hooked
rug at \$12,000.

A tufted apple tray, gaily
painted in Scandinavian tradi-
tion, that was brought to Pen-
sylvania by immigrant crafts-
men, fetched \$3,700. It dates
from the nineteenth century
and achieved one of the two
highest prices on record for
American tinware.

Plan to put Gandhi son in party post denied

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, May 25

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the
Indian Prime Minister, has
denied that she proposes to
step down as president of the
Congress Party to make way
for Mr Sanjay Gandhi, her
younger son, if the party wins
this week's assembly elections
in nine states.

"I mean to continue as
Congress president for some
time to come", she told New
Delhi, a monthly magazine, in
an interview. Mrs Gandhi, who
is 62, also denied that she had
plans to make her son Chief
Minister of Uttar Pradesh,
India's most important politi-
cal state. "Rubbish", she
replied when questioned by the
magazine. "He's not going to
go anywhere."

Campaigning ends tomorrow
in six of the biggest states in
preparation for the first day of
voting on Wednesday. The
second day of polling there, and
in the three remaining
smaller states, will be next
Sunday.

The precise political destina-
tion of the thrusting and
ambitious Mr Sanjay Gandhi
who has played an important
part in the selection of party
candidates and in campaigning
in certain states, has been a
target for opposition attacks.

A frustrated attempt by the
Opposition to raise this issue
on television led this weekend
to a protest to President San-
tiva Reddy alleging that the
network had succumbed to
pressure "at the behest and/or
on the behalf of Mr Gandhi".

In a letter to President
Reddy, Mr Bhupen Gupta,
parliamentary leader of the
Communist Party of India, claimed that one of Mrs
Gandhi's Cabinet ministers had
even approached the Opposition

to get them to agree to keep
mention of Mr Sanjay Gandhi
out of election television broad-
casts.

The Communist Party, far-
merly among Mr Gandhi's
most faithful allies until it
broke with her in the aftermath
of the emergency, now moves
uneasily among the various
opposition groups.

Mr Gupta said that in a
desire to please Mr Gandhi, the
state television network had
gone beyond the rules for party
election broadcasts laid down
by the Chief Election Com-
missioner.

Earlier this month Mr
Yogendra Sharma, the Com-
munist Party leader, who was
to have appeared on television,
told reporters that television
executives were aghast when
they first read the prepared
text of his party's broadcast.

Mr Gupta, who said the Com-
munist Party had decided to
abandon the entire programme
in view of the Government's
refusal to heed the election
commissioner's ruling, urged
President Reddy to act so that
there should not be a repetition
of "such narrow partisan scan-
dals".

China talks: India is ready to
discuss the resumption of nor-
mal relations with China with-
out pre-conditions, Mrs Gandhi
said today.

She confirmed in an interview
with New Delhi fortnightly that
the Chinese presence in 14,000
square miles of disputed terri-
tory would not be an obstacle
to negotiations and the border
question could be discussed at
a later stage. —Reuters.

Charges dropped: A Delhi
magistrate yesterday dropped
court proceedings against Mrs
Gandhi, for alleged illegal de-
tention of eight people during
her 1975 emergency rule. —
Reuters.

Uganda alert for return of Dr Obote

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, May 25

Elaborate preparations are
being made in Western Uganda
for the return there on Tuesday
of Dr Milton Obote, who has
not been in the country since
being overthrown by Idi Amin
in 1971.

Dr Obote, who has been in
exile in Tanzania, is expected
to cross the border west of Lake
Victoria in order to attend a
rally of his Uganda People's
Congress in Bushenyi district,
near Mbarara.

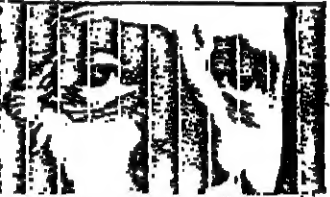
Large crowds are expected,
and security forces in the area
have been alerted in case he is
attacked by some of his many
opponents in Uganda.

Another former Ugandan
president, Mr Yusufu Lule, who
was ousted last June after 68
days in office, today urged all
parties concerned to respond
to a recent call by the Kenyan
Government for a round-table
conference to try to solve
Uganda's leadership problems.

Mr Lule, who is now in
Nairobi, is the Democratic
Party's prospective candidate
for the presidential elections
which are due to take place
simultaneously with the parliam-
entary elections later this
year.

The Kenyan Government has
expressed concern at the recent
Uganda-backed takeover in
Malawi and the ousting of
President Banda. Its call for a
conference was clearly
directed, mainly at Tanzania,
whose support for Dr Obote was
one of the main factors in the
ousting of President Binaisa and
the rise of a regime which is
dominated by a pro-Obote
group.

Prisoners of conscience



S Africa: Peter Moll

By Caroline Moorehead

Peter Moll, a young white
South African, is serving a 12-
month sentence for refusing
for the third time, to attend
compulsory military service. He
is a committed Christian and
has said that his opposition to
apartheid and the "apartheid
military force" is a "political
judgment based on my religious
beliefs".

He is in the detention bar-
racks at Voortrekkerhoogte,
Pretoria.

On leaving school in 1974
Peter Moll did his basic one-
year military training. He then
studied business science at the
University of Cape Town,
where he was made chairman
of the Students' Christian
Association.

He first considered con-
scientious objection when his
army unit was put on stand-by
during the Soweto riots of 1976.
But it was not until December,
1977, that he was actually
called up for war duty in
Namibia. When he refused to
serve, he was tried and given
a three-month suspended
sentence.

In July, 1979, Peter Moll was
again called up; again he re-
fused. This time he escaped with
a light £30 fine, possibly, be-
cause his cause had been taken
up by academics, church
leaders and students who were
campaigning for an alternative
national service scheme for con-
scientious objectors.

Last November, however,
after declining to attend a
three-week camp, he was tried
by military tribunal in Cape
Town, and sentenced to 18
months' detention, reduced,
after considerable public agi-
tation, to a year.

Peter Moll is now in solitary
confinement for the sixth time
for refusing to wear the regu-
lation military overalls which,
he argues, would identify him
with the Army.

According to official statis-
tics, more than 5,000 white
South Africans have failed to
report for military service for
each of the past four years.

Peking Catholics rejoice at emotional Mass

Peking, May 25.—About 30
Chinese bishops and arch-
bishops celebrated the Feast of
Pentecost today at Peking's
Nantang Cathedral, the largest
gathering of Chinese Catholic
leaders at a Sunday Mass for
18 years.

The bishops, many of them
old and frail, arrived in Peking
last week for a national synod
widely expected to mark the
anniversary of the founding of
the 700 Catholic parishes.
Some wiped away tears as they
surged forward at the end
of the Mass, mobbing the de-
parting bishops.

"It's wonderful to see so
many bishops here," For so
many years we were not
allowed to worship. Now we
have freedom of religion
again."

In the past year churches,
many of which were vandalized
by Maoist Red Guards, have
been gradually reopening.
—Reuters and Agence France-
Presse.

Great Wall of China used to make pigsties

Peking, May 25.—The Great
Wall of China, a stupendous
ancient engineering feat, is not
safe from being used as a source
of raw materials for modern
farmers needing stones to
build pig pens.

The Peking Daily reported
today that of the 120 miles of
Great Wall that run close to
Peking, more than 30 miles had
already been wrecked.

The people who make the
stones use official communist
slogans to justify their action,
such as "Obtain materials
locally" and "Use the past to
serve the present".

Much of the front page was
devoted to a report of an emer-
gency meeting of Chinese officials
who discussed the wall
vandalism. The paper called for
clear rewards and punishments
for maintaining or wrecking the
wall.

The Great Wall of China was
first built more than 2,000 years
ago. The Peking Daily said:
"Tearing down the Great Wall
absolutely is not a small matter
of ripping out a few bricks, but
is undermining the magnificent
heritage of our great mother-
land."

Destruction was even being
carried out by Communist Party
officials and organized groups
using bulldozers, tractors and
lorries, the paper said. The
stones were being used for pig
pens and houses.

The paper said work to pre-
serve China's cultural relics had
been set back by the Commu-
nist Party radicals. —AP.

Surinam asks Holland to extradite former minister

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, May 25

Surinam has asked the Neth-
erlands to extradite Mr Johan
Kassantoro who was Minister
of Agriculture in the Govern-
ment of Mr Henck Arron which
was overthrown by a military
coup in February.

The National Military Council
which seized power in the
former Dutch colony in South
America, has alleged that Mr
Kassantoro was involved in an
abortive counter-coup and
to have taken place at the be-
ginning of this month. The
former minister is also accused
of corruption while in office.

Mr Kassantoro fled to the
Netherlands after February's
coup. He has denied the charges
against him.

Mr Fred Ormskerk, the
alleged leader of the abortive
counter-coup who died in
Surinam under circumstances
that have not been clarified,
was buried yesterday, in Erme-
lo in the Netherlands where he
had been living with his family.
Mr Ormskerk's body had been
examined by the Dutch legal
authorities to determine the
cause of his death but the re-
sults have not yet been pub-
lished. Mr Ormskerk was a
Dutch national.

A three-man delegation from
the National Military Council
will arrive in the Netherlands
on Friday on an unofficial visit
to discuss the circumstances
under which Surinamers live in
the Netherlands and the possi-
bility of repatriating them.

gave pledge to curb zambique rebels

erick Cleary
May 25

ason for Robert
sudden journey to
Friday became appar-
ent yesterday. The
Prime Minister, Mr
President Samora
Mozambique, wants
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Mr Mugabe gave a
news conference in
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He said "counter-
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ved to have helped
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he said they would
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He added: "Clear-
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and them getting
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ne Minister blasted
Africa, may be
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he also confirmed at
conference that
e to be given priority
in the civil service,
in senior posts. The
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hich employs about
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onment for blacks,
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gbe was speaking
llective had been
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ctively breaks the
glehold on the civil
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are dis emphasis
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replace all whites.
oals were in essence
ended by a team of
nivil servants sent by
Government. Mr
id compensation
might suffer under
ion would be dis-
the British Govern-

rt Ushewokunze, the

Minister of Health, has outlined
a plan to introduce soon a
national health service on
British lines. Medical insur-
contributions are to be deducted
from salaries, but taxation and
employers will bear the brunt
of the cost.

All would pay except those
earning less than 150 Zimbabwe
dollars (about £100) a month.
Others would contribute on a
sliding scale. Private consul-
tants would not be allowed free
use of facilities at state hospi-
tals. Doctors would not be
forced "to join the national
health service but they might
be obliged to treat a minimum
number of government patients.
All private patients would have
to be treated in private nursing
homes.

White doctors are not likely
to take kindly to this news.
Being denied access to state
hospitals will be a severe blow
to them, especially to specialists
at most serving private nurs-
ing homes do not have facilities
for important surgical opera-
tions.

The state-controlled radio
and television network is to be
controlled and administered
with immediate effect by
seven members of management
comprising four blacks and
three whites.

Mr James Neill, the Irish-
born Director-General, remains
in charge as do two whites re-
sponsible for finance and tech-
nical services. But the deputy
director-general, controller of
programmes, head of news and
current affairs and the director
of personnel and administration
are all blacks, most with over-
seas training.

Newsmaker award: Mr
Mugabe has accepted an award
as "newsmaker of the year"
by the South African Society
of Journalists, the trade union
of white journalists on English-
language newspaper (Ray Ken-
nedy writes from Johannesburg).

In a telex message to the
society's congress in Johannes-
burg this weekend, Mr Mugabe
said: "The gesture, insofar as
it recognizes the central role
I played in achieving majority
rule in this country, is much
appreciated."

Some previous winners of the
"newsmaker" award, including
Mr John Vorster, the former
South African President and
Prime Minister, have refused
to accept it.

Although Mr Mugabe has
accepted it, he is not expected
to visit South Africa to pick up
his trophy.

no believes that the land should provide the base for the country's development puto working for a socialist system of agriculture

las Ashford
Southern Mozambique

only 23, Mr Lazaro
already important
dignity. He is secre-
Frelimo party call
a communal village
The Third of Febru-
memorate the death
to's first leader,
ondiane.

ge, a scattered col-
breze-block houses
rns about 80 miles
Maputo, was estab-
ee years ago to
ee people forced to
villages when the
River valley was

orities provided the
land on which to
s, to develop cooper-
ing projects and to
their own smallhold-

holes were sunk. But
the villagers were
fend for themselves,
ugh design, because
o's policy encourage
to help themselves,
rough necessity, as

the recently-independent country
had neither money nor
expertise to spare.

The village, which now has a
population of 2,239, has a school
and a clinic and will soon re-
ceive mains electricity. To an
outsider it looks dusty and rudi-
mentary. There is only one
classroom, made of wood and
reeds. Most lessons take place
in the shade of the abundant
foliage of cashew nut trees.

The villagers are, however,
agreed a new school building.
Similarly, the clinic is a simple
mud and straw hut containing
a chair, table and six bottles
of medicine. But for the
villagers these few basic ser-
vices represent a big improve-
ment on what they had known
before they moved here.

The village operates four
cooperatives. One is respon-
sible for the farm, which pro-
duces beans, maize, cassava and
ground nuts for the villagers
and for sale in the market at
Manhiça.

The second one looks after
the villagers' cattle, the third
is a consumers' cooperative,
which sells basic products to

the villagers at cost and the
fourth runs the village's only
industry, a small knitting com-
cern, where a man and four
women turn out rather garish
jackets and hats.

The Third of February vil-
lage is one of about 1,000 com-
munal villages which have been
set up throughout Mozambique
since independence five years
ago. Although many of the
others were also established to
provide homes for people who
had been displaced by floods
during Frelimo's war of inde-
pendence, the principle is to
establish the means of socialist
agriculture.

In Mozambique 90 per cent
of the 12 million inhabitants
live in the country, most of
them as subsistence farmers. At
its third party congress, in 1977
Frelimo said agriculture should
provide the base for develop-
ment and that emphasis should
be laid on establishing state
farms and communal villages.

For Frelimo, villages are of
economic and political impor-
tance. They argue that only by
bringing subsistence farmers
into larger villages can water,

roads, shops, schools and health
services be provided. They also
believe that by placing the vil-
lages under the control of Pre-
limo party cells they can unite
and mobilize the people be-
hind Frelimo.

Mr Macuacua and two assis-
tants have overall responsibility
for running the village and are
the link between the villagers
and the party. They inform the
villagers of party policy and in-
turn advise the party about the
villagers' problems.

"It is a two-way process",
said Mr Macuacua, who was
elected to his post two years
ago.

Another important figure in
the Third of February village is
Mr José Sitori, who is head
of the knitting cooperative and
a member of the local people's
assembly. There are assemblies
at each level of government.

Elections are now taking
place for assemblies at local
and district level. Mr Sitori's
performance during the past
two years is being scrutinized
by the local people. Although
there is only one party in

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The vital interrogation question: just how voluntary is a voluntary confession?

Among the subjects under study by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure are methods of interrogation by the police. In this article Dr William Sargent shows how suspects can be persuaded to confess to crimes they may not have committed. The commission is due to report at the end of this year.



(Illustration by Peter Hill)

Hundreds of self-incriminating statements and confessions are obtained every year by the police in Britain, and there is no longer room for doubt that there are simple methods available, whose efficiency has been confirmed repeatedly by modern physiological researches on brain function, which can make practically all of us confess to real and sometimes to imaginary crimes when subjected to police interrogation: although the law of England has always most strongly insisted that no person must ever be forced to bring about his own conviction in this way.

Even the most intelligent people can be persuaded to make such "voluntary" confessions, which they must know intellectually at the time will certainly lead to direct penalties. The same basic techniques learned by trial and error, are being employed in most countries today, and not only in those dictatorships where the abuse of psychiatric methods is widespread and documented. The use of physical violence is and always has been unnecessary. Simple methods exist whereby a confession may generally be elicited without in any way having to resort to assault, threats or torture, or even violating the rigid ethical codes of police conduct.

Society should be aware of the possible implications if the law changed—as suggested—to enable police to hold suspects longer than at present without bringing charges. There is considerable scientific evidence on how "voluntary" confessions and statements can be obtained. Much of the physiological research, which has thrown so much light on these matters, stems from Pavlov's work in Russia, and he has helped to explain why certain methods are more effective than others. These methods can be perfected to produce the desired result, namely, an "eventually" "voluntary" confession, which is absolutely the opposite in medical and physiological fact.

One of the commonest findings in subjects who have been persuaded to make such confessions is that, immediately before and afterwards, when brain function is back to normal, they have been most reluctant to confess anything at all. And then they have often been only too anxious to take back anything they may have been made to say or sign as a result of their police interrogation. Then, of course, it is too late.

Pavlov did most of his early research work on animals, and only in later life went on to show the application of his basic physiological experiments and findings to man himself, a common pattern of progress in medical research. Before and since his death his main findings have not only been repeatedly confirmed but also found generally applicable to human behaviour. These are no vague psychological theories but are based on actual physiological and medical experiments on brain and nervous function which have been repeatedly checked and found valid for humans as well as animals, not only in Russia but in laboratories all over the world.

Pavlov spent a great deal of time trying to find the best means of disrupting physiologically the brain and nervous system of his animals and increasing in them what he termed an "experimental neurosis". He then observed and tested in detail their subsequent behaviour. He also discovered a whole variety of ways in which the nervous system of his animals could be "got at", broken down and put into a state of temporary but mostly reversible dysfunction. These were examined and recorded, for instance, when the time being, is made to function abnormally because of severe psychological stresses and conflicts being imposed upon it.

Pavlov reported findings which are quite fascinating when related to current police practices in the eliciting of incriminating statements and confessions. To start the whole process off, he found it necessary to get the dog's undivided and anxious attention to what was being done to it. If, for instance, alternating or conflicting food signals were being sent to bring about its breakdown, he found that the animal had to be taken to the experimental stand very hungry indeed, and therefore only too eager to co-operate and analyse all the food signals being given to it, hoping that this would lead to relief of its hunger.

The first finding to stress is that, if the animal could not be taken to the experimental stand hungry and anxious for food, these experiments were generally without effect. The subject in the police station, like the dog in the laboratory, who refuses to become emotionally aroused and anxious, or to start to feel guilty, or who refuses to try to "help" the police by answering all their questions, cannot be "got at" by these methods. Somehow or other he must first be put into a sufficiently anxious and suggestive state so that he will want to co-operate in the methods used for his undoing.

The very fact of being asked to go to a police station, being questioned by the police, makes the average citizen who may have committed his first serious or petty crime generally feel very anxious or guilty straight away. Also, as supposedly good citizens, we have all been taught that we must try to co-operate and help the police in every way, even if this inadvertently leads to our personal undoing. Many do not know their rights under the law.

Pavlov also found that besides arousing anxiety, it was also important to try to prolong a state of artificially induced tension to the point where the brain starts to become fatigued, disorganized and what he called "transmarginally

inhibited". Then normal behaviour and judgments become disturbed. If the arousal and maintenance of anxiety is not sufficient to achieve this by itself, then it is necessary to bombard the brain with a variety of changing stimuli and a random switching of "conditioning" signals.

Thus, the hungry, anxious animal would be given a series of confusing or alternating signals for experiment; and the more, the dog tried to sort out and make sense of these quite senseless signals the more confused and disturbed it would become; and the more successfully it was being softened up and hastened towards the final stage of breakdown and the desired state of brain "transmarginal" inhibition.

Those with a knowledge of police methods of interrogation must also know the devastating effects on an anxious or guilty suspect of those techniques in which conditioning signals are constantly switched. At one time the examiner may seem to be on friendly terms with the suspect, offering him cigarettes and cups of tea, and things seem to be going well. Then there is a sudden change of attitude and the interrogator switches to hints or even to direct statements about all the things the police already know about the suspect's previous record, or his connections with the crime under investigation.

The interrogator can also suggest the possible misunderstandings and other consequences that can arise in court later if the suspect continues to refuse to co-operate in making a detailed statement about what he knows of the crime. Although, of course, he is not bound in law to do so.

Not only may the interrogator change his attitude unpredictably from one minute to the next, but a series of policemen may be allowed to talk to a suspect one after the other. This means that the suspect is psychologically attacked by a whole variety of different approaches and by deliberately varied sorts of questioning. The technique becomes more effective because the nervous system is at the same time burdened with the additional strain of trying to sort out the meaning of these frequent changes of police attitude, and the suspect is kept anxiously wondering about the hints that much is already known about him, and how much of this is serious or just bluff.

Pavlov also showed that the nervous system of animals—and this is also true of man—cannot long stand an attempted inhibition of anxiety, especially when the anxiety is constantly re-aroused and allowed to subside temporarily. To break down some of his dogs, Pavlov kept them isolated in their cages and brought them back repeatedly to the experimental stand for further stressful experiments.

The value is well known, when trying to obtain "voluntary" confessions, of the long periods in which a suspect may be sent back to sit alone in a prison cell and then brought back time and again for renewed questioning. He may even be sent home, still obviously being watched, and then called back repeatedly for further interrogation. Thus he is kept in a constantly fluctuating and anxious state about what is going to happen next.

Another way of prolonging a suspect's attempts to inhibit repeatedly aroused anxiety is to ask a series of anxiety-laden questions, then wait seconds or minutes if necessary before one says anything else—during long silences the suspect may become more and more anxious, wondering just what to say to reply. An almost hypnotic trance state can be induced in an anxious and frightened suspect by this method once the interrogator has started to dominate the proceedings.

The importance of repeated arousal of anxiety and the prolonging of tension to this whole process is also shown by the fact that, if it cannot be brought about by any other, past behaviour and habits may be used to achieve success. A suspect's past record is often brought up during interrogation or the policeman, in an apparently friendly manner, starts to discuss in great detail a suspect's past life rather than his supposed connection with a present crime. Often something can be found out which can be used later to stir anxiety and guilt and so help to get the whole breakdown and confession process started.

A good method, for instance, is to try to elicit some past sexual misdemeanour or the presence of sexual perversion. The Inquisitors of old, and the Russian and Chinese police, have all found that the obtaining of full details of a suspect's past behaviour and attitudes can be used as an incentive later in bringing about the desired confession of a more recent event.

If all these methods fail, it has been found that states of physical debilitation, added to the mental stresses being imposed, can produce breakdown in brain function of very tough resistant subjects. One often reads of suspects "helping" the police for 24 to 36 hours on end, in which time they may get very little continuous sleep, may be subjected to repeated periods of interrogation, alternating with periods of anxious isolation in a police cell, the food and sleep allowed them being quite inadequate in such stressful circumstances. These all amount to added physiological means of bringing about breakdown of brain resistance.

One of the most important aspects of abnormal brain activity is a greatly increased state of suggestibility. A suspect under police interrogation can be persuaded to say and do things which he would never contemplate doing when his brain is functioning normally. He may easily be persuaded to confess, when he has refused to do so before. The police are forbidden to make

any promise of a remission of sentence because of a confession, but they are allowed to encourage the suspect to "come clean", to make peace with God and his own conscience, to accept any court punishment given and then make a fresh start.

What may seem to be very much a boy scout appeal to a person in a normal frame of mind may often be accepted avidly and acted on by the most unlikely people once a sufficiently strong state of suggestibility has been induced, although it would have been entirely without effect before and after the stresses of interrogation are over.

An "equivalent" phase of brain activity also happens under such stresses, in which all further strong or weak stimuli applied to the nervous system now produce only the same amount of response. A person in this state, for instance, experiences the same emotions when given £5,000 or 5p. It is dangerous for the suspect if he is persuaded, while in such an equivalent state of brain activity, to sign a confession, which, though he may still know intellectually that it will result in his conviction, now only produces in him the same emotional response as if being threatened with a £1 fine.

An even more dangerous phase can also supervene, the "paradoxical" phase of brain activity, when strong stimuli, such as the threat of a long prison sentence, produce a lesser emotional response than a smaller stimulus, such as being threatened with the public exposure of some sexual peccadillo. This happens because strong stimuli applied to the nervous system now only increase further the "transmarginal" inhibition as compared with small stimuli, and so judgment and behaviour inevitably become more and more disturbed and disordered.

Finally the last phase is reached when an increasing amount of inhibition supervenes and the brain switches over to the "ultra-paradoxical" phase of brain activity. Here previous positive conditioned patterns become negative and negative patterns become positive. This results in the extraordinary state of affairs so constantly reported by those who have experienced or carried out such police interrogations, when the suspect starts to become pathologically friendly with and trustful of the policeman.

In this final "ultra-paradoxical" phase, a person who enjoys life may suddenly desire death; a person who is normally secretive and is specially determined not to confide in anybody will suddenly become most anxious to talk and tell all. This helps to explain why suspects, who before and after interrogation refuse to confess anything, make long "voluntary" statements even

though they are aware intellectually of the terrible consequences.

They have, in fact, been reduced to the same state of abnormal brain activity as the frightened, exhausted rabbit who, by turning and running "voluntarily" into the mouth of the spout, and the terrified soldier who charges single-handed at an oncoming tank without ever knowing afterwards why or how he did it.

One of the fascinating things about the whole confessions process is the fact that judges, police and prison doctors have all along been aware of the paradoxical fact—even if they have never really understood it—that the most detailed and truthful of a series of confessions and statements may be made just after a suspect has been formally charged with murder, or some other very serious crime and is mostly likely to be in a state of shock.

One of the rare but real dangers of all methods of police interrogation arises when the interrogator comes to believe something about the suspect and the suspect's brain is becoming increasingly weakened and made more suggestible because of all the stresses placed upon it.

He may then sooner or later give back to the police ideas that have been fed into his brain during the previous questioning. The interrogator may believe that these confirm the suspicions he holds about the case. And he quite forgets that the suspect may only be repeating back to him, in his now suggestible and disordered frame of mind, beliefs and viewpoints fed into his brain by the interrogator minutes, hours, or even a day or two previously.

Do police methods used in Britain lead to false confessions on any scale? There appear to have been a number of instances in recent years, and they are bound to occur from time to time among the many more genuinely guilty brought to confession by the same methods. In cases of murder, however, it is rarely possible to obtain a detailed report later of how such confessions are obtained. In the past, the accused was quickly hanged; today he spends so many years in prison or Broadmoor that when he comes out the last thing he wants is to talk about his experiences or how a confession was obtained.

However, in 1952 in Northern Ireland a confession to murder was elicited from a man who may well have been quite innocent of it. He was subsequently charged rashly on his own confession, with no other real proof, and found guilty but insane. Because the murder happened in Northern Ireland he was not sent to Broadmoor but

to an ordinary mental hospital there instead.

When his case was under special investigation on behalf of Justice a few years later, he was able, because of these special circumstances, to write a long, detailed and most informative account of exactly how he had been made to confess to the murder and how he himself had come to believe for a time that he might have committed it during a blackout.

Nevertheless, at the time of writing his detailed 30-page account of the confession, he was again certain that he had never committed the crime. Everybody who knew him before the crime, and also those who had him under constant and detailed observation in the mental hospital afterwards, were all convinced that he was very unlikely that he was the murderer. Although at his trial he was, paradoxically, found to be legally insane, every expert seeing him since has found him perfectly sane.

Probably because of official doubts about the whole matter he has eventually been released after spending only seven years in the mental hospital—for much of that time he was allowed out during the day on full parole—and has been given permission to have his account of his experiences reported.

In reading the account, it is difficult to believe that he knew anything about Pavlov's experiments or that, apart from his own personal experiences of repeated police interrogations, he knew very much about the detailed methods that are used or of their effect on the nervous system. But it is quite fascinating to see him describing these techniques.

Ian Gordon was serving in the RAF when Patricia Curran, daughter of a Northern Ireland High Court judge and the sister of one of Gordon's acquaintances, was found violently stabbed to death near her home. When the police took statements about the movements of everybody at the RAF camp nearby, an RAF friend suggested that Gordon should say he was with him that night. Gordon insisted that this was entirely his friend's idea and that he was not happy about it, but that two or three others standing by told him it was all right to do so. He finally agreed.

Certainly this initial false statement about his whereabouts on the night in question led to tragic consequences later on. For this alibi was broken and led to Gordon, as an acquaintance of the Currans, being repeatedly interrogated by the late Detective Superintendent, Captain Gordon from Scotland Yard—who had been called in by the Northern Ireland police—about what he had actually been doing.

time much time was spent continually questioning Gordon about his past life rather than his connection with the crime. At the first interview Captainstick asked me if I led a normal sex life, if I ever masturbated, if I ever had intercourse with women, if I ever went with women who had a bad reputation. . . . Gordon writes in his account that his answers to all such questions were at first not altogether truthful because he had no intention of revealing everything about his sex life. This was because there had been one or two homosexual incidents about which he felt ashamed.

However, as the police later pestered him about his sex life, and he started to lose his normal judgment and mental balance, he finally confessed to homosexual incidents in the past, hoping, as he said, that he would then be left in peace. But this only added fuel to the fire. He describes himself, in true Pavlovian paradoxical manner, being much more worried that his parents might learn about the homosexual incidents than the police than practically anything else, including his later confession to murder.

After a first interview with Captainstick on December 9, 1952, there was a three-week interval until the intensive interrogation started again on January 13, 1953. First, there was a three-hour interrogation about his general movements on the day of the crime; and questions were also introduced about his previous sex life and habits. Next day, he was interrogated for a further four and half hours, interspersed with intervals of being left alone for short periods. This led to the breakdown of his alibi of being with his friend on the night of the murder.

In Gordon's words: "This was the most terrible experience I have ever been through, and I never want to undergo it again at any time. If there are any fires in hell I would gladly walk through them all rather than go through those awful three hours again. To this day I can hardly believe it, and I am reminded of it; any shouting upsets me profoundly, because it reminds me of those few hours. . . . A dozen questions were thrown at me in quick succession."

We see a typical Pavlovian switching of the signals, for Gordon says: "Eventually, when I was about all in, Captainstick said, 'We all need some rest and so do we. It was very nice and friendly when he said that, and I was glad to get away, because I could not have stood much more of it'."

The following day, however, Gordon had to return for another nine hours of almost continuous interrogation. Even at the start of the nine hours, Gordon writes, "I was just saying anything and everything they wanted me to, because I could not think coherently. My mind seemed all muddled up and confused and a complete blank. . . . as a result of the terrific pounding my mind had taken the previous day, especially between 4.40 and 7.30, I was not in a fit condition for anything. I felt completely all in, and had no energy for anything. I did my best to stick it out that day in the hope that they would leave me alone, but was not successful. It was just too much for me. I was physically and mentally exhausted. I had come to the end of my tether."

Capstick is then reported by Gordon as saying, "Gordon, boy, you've been through and need medical help. You need a doctor, and if you confess to this murder we will let you go home and consult a doctor."

We know it's not your fault that you do these things. You did this when in a blackout and were not responsible for your actions."

Gordon goes on: "I asked if I did not confess, would my past life come out, and he said, 'Undoubtedly', and when I asked him if the shock of hearing about my past life would kill my mother, Capstick replied in a firm voice: 'Most probably'. This stunned me and shook me a great deal, because I would have done anything to prevent my mother, and of course my father, knowing about my past life. I felt I had let them down badly over it, really did believe that the shock would have killed my mother. I was quite prepared in that frame of mind to do anything to stop that."

Gordon says how, in the traditional manner, he was later left alone again for a time, and he found the hours becoming a complete bundle of nerves. "I just walked up and down the room, unable to make up my mind what to do. I was scared and frightened and didn't know what to do. . . . I wanted so much to consult somebody."

Gordon goes on: "Eventually Capstick came in again and invited me to sit opposite him at the fire. He began his patter all over again. But I could stand it no longer. I got up and began walking up and down the room, saying, 'You have me worried because I have told you the truth, and you will not believe me. What will my parents and friends say if I confess?' 'What can they say?' he replied. 'You were sick and didn't know what you were doing.'"

Now we come to the most interesting stage, when exhaustion and brain transmarginal inhibition were obviously becoming very severe. In fact, Gordon continues his account: "Capstick suggested I could do with something to eat to steady myself. I had no more strength to resist him. I was just done. I sat, played up, my body completely limp, my legs stretched out but with no feeling in them; my arms dangled aimlessly without sense or purpose by my side. Several times I almost dropped off to sleep. I was so drowsy, and it took quite an effort to shake it off."

confessions. The feeling of it, of being doped, and of a dropping off to sleep in that anxiety-provoking and desperate situation is a very example of the occurrence of inhibitory state of abnormal function, under prolonged and intense stimulation. Capstick naturally took full advantage of this, for suggestibility was greatly increased at this stage. Gordon continues: "I kept denying the crime as he continued to go over my move that night. . . . This went on. Capstick had suggested what I was supposed to have taken place I met Miss Curran, covering the meeting, telling him it was the camp, washing the blood, etc. To all Capstick said 'I probably'."

"I just repeated his questions, a statement of fact. . . . he asked me to write it out for him, or whether he would write it for me. So he just wrote it out for me. He put into my mouth whole statements which he seemed to remember, but I am sure, writing something myself it was his words that he put into my mouth. . . . I gave just one instance of typical of the whole state when he said, 'Would you of escort her home?' and I 'probably', that went down. . . . I was under a very strong suggestion, I was in a word in it was Capstick's in first to last, and I contributed at all. It was his work."

Even at that stage Gordon tried to refuse to sign. So was another classical switch, interrogation technique. He says he was told: "What do you think we policemen are? I am good mind to charge you with creating a public mischief. . . . I agreed. So he just wrote it out for me. He put into my mouth whole statements which he seemed to remember, but I am sure, writing something myself it was his words that he put into my mouth. . . . I gave just one instance of typical of the whole state when he said, 'Would you of escort her home?' and I 'probably', that went down. . . . I was under a very strong suggestion, I was in a word in it was Capstick's in first to last, and I contributed at all. It was his work."

One only needs to read account and to know about person who wrote it to realize that it is not the truth, and is substantially the truth, and all its details it could not have been made up afterwards.

Professor Desmond Curran, relation of the murdered girl, experienced psychiatrist, who did much advisory medical work for the Home Office, at Northern Ireland at the time of the murder, in 1952, to report Gordon's mental state and to about how the confession secured. In a written report described Gordon as being a normal and the confession as corresponding to the process as "brain-washing".

He ended his report by that, in his experience of more murderers, seen either in Russia or in America, even the most honest of police statutory inquiries or, for defence, he had never experienced grave doubts about prisoner's guilt. But he could not say that he was not a case, and, after serious consideration, his personal opinion is that patient is not guilty."

The trial judge, after the officer and been questioned, found that the confession was completely voluntary. In legal point of view, adding: "I found nothing in the evidence was procured by promises or any form of coercion, direct or indirect." But it does suggest may still happen in Britain, in Russia and America, even the most honest of police concerned, when no solid present to protect the suspect.

Can one avoid being far given a confession, when the I succinctly states that nobody ever be made to do so except his own complete free will?

The only way—allowed by law—is to insist on full part at all in the process. Out gets involved in question as to whether the criminal and the one is almost certainly lost.

This certain method of a forced police confession, if one is guilty or innocent, is of course, by every chronic who has learnt by past experience the great mistake of ever talk police interrogator for a long time, and absolutely not and who know his legal rights, matters. Unfortunately in called to police stations to the police are not aware of rights; a state of affairs which the criminal and the legible are fully protected police interrogation while the many citizen runs the danger of getting involved in process whenever he is suspected or wrongly, of a serious even sometimes a minor offence.

Many may feel that the ensuring that criminals get their deserts justifies the use of kind of methods I have described. If that is the case, then need for a change in the law is tentative and prolonged police interrogations must be made compulsory for all persons when necessary for everyday citizen must be provided as of right with a solicitor to protect his interests during questioning.

If prolonged interrogations the other hand, were to be put in place, then the victims of the "guilt" would be secured. This is the dilemma of society. The author wrote the book for the Mind and is a consulting psychiatrist at St Thomas Hospital, London.

© Dr William Sargent

David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, reviews foreign policy

The sweet and sour style works well for Britain

Right or wrong, Britain is running a strong foreign policy these days. It may have its mix-ups, as when the Government had to change the date of sanctions against Iran. But presumably that will be seen as a parliamentary issue.

Overall, there can be little doubt that the combined efforts of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary—both of them double acts—have produced a new sense of purpose in foreign policy. Which is not to say, of course, that it is always successful.

Contrast France, where that endemic inclination to seek pomp and glory for their own sake gives an impression of weakness. The trip by the French President to visit Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw, well-intentioned as it might have been, smacked of opportunism. By contrast, again, West German policy under Chancellor Schmidt suffers perhaps from the reverse characteristic, of being too restrained.

British strength, it may be noted immediately, is not based on real power—how could it be?—in the old-fashioned sense. It is a blend of confidence and personality, with a dash of bluff. As was seen when Lord Carrington went on his tour of south-west Asia earlier this year, Britain cannot dispose of men, materials or money to carry influence. The performance, designed to rally friends and allies in time of trouble, demonstrated common sense in the common interest.

British foreign policy has had one tangible success in the past year which has greatly strengthened foreign policy as a whole. Bringing Zimbabwe to independence, leaving aside the intrinsic importance of the event for southern Africa, has made British views on that issue listened to with new respect. In the United Nations, for example, where British policy on Rhodesia was so bitterly criticized, diplomats now ask, "When are you going to deal with Cyprus? When are you going to settle Namibia?"

The distinctive feature about Zimbabwe is that success was a result of British determination to resolve "the problem" one way or another. If Mr



Lord Carrington: where next?

Mugabe and his friends did not like it they were going to have to jump it, because the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had the will and the capacity to wind it up.

What is fascinating about the Carrington-Thatcher partnership is that the personalities are so different. Their approach, perhaps quite fortuitously, seems based on the classic negotiating technique of sweet and sour—one partner comes on very strong, staking out a position, and the other tries to smooth things down. Those sitting on the other side of the table have to make the best of it.

Thus on Rhodesia, it was Mrs Thatcher, while on a tour of Australia, who spoke her mind about letting sanctions lapse, implying that Britain might go it alone in recognizing the internal regime.

This unguarded comment sent alarm bells ringing all through Africa. The fear that she meant what she said concentrated

Commonwealth minds wonderfully. By the time of the Lusaka heads of government conference, Lord Carrington had pulled back, and in the general sense of relief and balm the constitutional conference was born. It was his policy and her triumph.

The strength and weakness of this brand of leadership has been shown in the move to boycott the Olympic Games. Again Mrs Thatcher had no hesitation. So seized was she with the merit of the case that she let fly her advice to the British Olympic Association, taking the Foreign Office by surprise, ahead of her own timetable.

This did not matter, but what was serious, and must be accounted a failure of persuasion, was the rather heavy way that the Government then used to bring the sportsmen to heel, banning civil service leave and so on.

Certainly Herr Schmidt showed a defter touch. The West German Government took the view that while the decision was up to the athletes, it could not advise taking part unless the right conditions. The impression was given that the onus for change was on the Soviet side. Much effort was spent in talking to the athletes. And the Chancellor's reward was that in the end his sportsmen voted, by a decisive margin, not to go to Moscow.

The French Government has sounded wobbly by various announcements by the French team would take part in the Olympics may still be undercut.

But perhaps the EEC budget dispute best illustrates the way foreign policy is run in direction between London, Paris and Bonn. Everyone knows by now that Mrs Thatcher took a strong line and spoke out, so it was said, too sharply on the issue. This was entirely in character, as was Lord Carrington's contribution, which was to play down the affair as a "family squabble". Their sweet and sour approach looks like delivering the goods, despite recent friction.

What has been so remarkable has been the cloudy attitudes, each in its own way, of France

and Germany. Herr Schmidt, so sensitive about the Olympics, simply would not or could not see nine months ago that the row that was coming had to be settled. For him the British must work harder and stop griping—a view which, admittedly, does commend itself very strongly. The weakness of German policy in the Community is that Bonn has not been ready to take a lead without the French signalling the way first.

And in this case the French were far off centre. M Giscard d'Estaing for a long time took a sentimental view of it all, as if such sordid issues were kept below stairs. Why did he suddenly change his mind? The president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Signor Cossiga, went to Paris and returned via London with an offer to limit the British contribution to the budget—as distinct from increasing the British return from the budget.

If this was in the sacred scroll of the Treaty of Rome, it was hard to see where. The obvious answer was that France saw an overriding advantage in getting British approval of the new farm prices. (Though having granted an exception to the system, it was surely terribly short-sighted and time-wasting to limit it to one year only.) Mrs Thatcher is not afraid of rows in the Community, though it is hard to believe France or Germany or anyone else wants this one to come up every year, like a hardy perennial.

Where will Lord Carrington and Mrs Thatcher next turn their attention? The trouble with foreign policy these days is that its exponents cannot pick and choose. Events impose their own logic. Iran, Afghanistan and the Arab-Israel dispute are all interrelated, and a new sense of linkage to foreign policy. So while Afghanistan is the fundamental problem, Iran is seen as more immediate because of its significance for our major ally, while the Arab-Israel dispute looks most urgent in getting out of hand. British diplomacy, however, its style may be changing, is becoming very active.

The Queen Mother in blue as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports



The most recent portrait of the Queen Mother, which will be on display at an exhibition of work by members of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters at the Mall Galleries, The Mall, from Wednesday May 28 until Thursday June 19. The Queen Mother sat for the artist, Mr Bernard Hailstone, two weeks ago in the brilliant blue dress, with matching ostrich feather hat, in which she was inaugurated at Dover last year as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr Hailstone explains that this is a study for what might be a pair of portraits, of the Queen Mother and of Sir Winston Churchill, to be hung in the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover. During the sitting, the artist faced the snarling criticism of one of the Queen Mother's corgis, which he had tried to stroke. The Queen Mother assured him that he would not be bitten and that the dog simply didn't like being touched.

More passion over the play

Oberammergau
The Oberammergau Passion Play, that occasional religious and tourist bonanza in the foothills of the Bavarian Alps, arousing passions of a very different kind this year. It has been hoped that arguments over the script would have been forgotten by the big public performances beg today, but it has become apparent since the final dress rehearsal last week that a row could even end in court.

Such a move would split the village of Oberammergau, which is still shocked by a year-long battle over a play's alleged anti-Semitism well as a previous court case intended to challenge "misdomination" in the production and casting.

The man in the middle, says such split would be director, Hans Maier, Beside the mammoth task of staging the five-hour play, with cast of 800 and as many as stage helpers, during its performances this summer Herr Maier chaired a special committee which vetted script written by a priest, Father Alois Daisenberger, 1861.

In its original form, the script reflected many of the anti-Semitic religious prejudices. Herr Maier's committee was particularly concerned with references to the Jews as "murdering race" and protests by the American Jewish Committee that the play as a whole "could not help contribute to the misunderstanding of Jews and Judaism".

The protests were backed by churchmen of all denominations and by historians who said the script was inaccurate. It was a strong move to stand Daisenberger's script—Hitler, after seeing the play, described it as "barbaric" and "on the Jewish question"—and return to the original script in its original form.

But after an election has been fought on the issue, a special performance of the original play had been put in the village, the 5,000 villagers voted in a referendum to keep the Daisenberger script but make any necessary amendments. Critics of this decision claimed afterwards that voting was influenced by showing of Holocaust on G. m. television.

Herr Maier and his committee, which includes Father Greor, a Benedictine monk from the nearby Ertal monastery, made cuts of up to 100 lines in the Daisenberger script. The play's prologue now includes a greeting to Jewish spectators as "brothers" and "sisters" from the face of which our Saviour came, an emphasis on the Jewish background of Jesus and Christian religion.

Most villagers back change. And they are likely to be supported by majority of the 355,000 visitors (40,000 of them British) who will see the Passion Play between now and September.

But there is still a strong faction opposed to any change. They argue that, as the survivor of the medieval tradition of mystery plays, and its roots in Oberammergau escape from the Black Death in 1349, the Passion Play should be left alone.

After the final dress rehearsal last week, given before a full house of 5,000, Herr Maier's committee described the emaciated Daisenberger script as "kitsch". Another Herr George Lang, the son of a former producer, threatened to sue Herr Maier for "destroying the substance of the play". American Jews, who are disconcerted—say they claim that the cuts do not go enough.

Herr Maier refuses to be drawn into the row, but so of the Passion Play's effect on the town's future. He said: "The American press is so ironic, and added: 'I can't change history'."

Michael Knipe

Robin Mei

Europe's Middle East role while the US plays politics

What Europe should do now is what the Carter administration began earlier to do, but backed away from—engage in serious top level discussions with the Palestinians about lines for a settlement

Today is the target date set last year for the conclusion of talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on Palestinian autonomy. Those talks have clearly failed, and America now needs to look again at her Middle East policy.

Unfortunately, a series of meetings in Washington recently with leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with key officials in the State Department and National Security Council and with distinguished elder statesmen have left the impression that any objective assessment of policy in the Middle East is to be ruled out until January 1981.

Perhaps this is only to be expected. At least since 1948 internal political considerations have always seriously affected American policy making towards the Middle East, and in an election year they usually control it. But while a visitor should perhaps not be surprised by this, he cannot help finding it depressing. And if Governor Reagan wins the presidential election many more months will have to go by before the area is studied according to the

strategic economic and political priorities of the US and its allies.

A string of semi-commitments, injudicious and inaccurate comments and sheer electioneering jibberish will have to be jettisoned before there can again be a rational approach to the Middle East. To give just one example of the sort of remark that passes for statesmanship in these electioneering days, Governor Reagan was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying: "For too long propagandists have had it that Israel was responsible for the refugees. The land of the former Palestine mandate is now 80 per cent in Jordan and 20 per cent in Israel and the responsibility for refugees should now fall 80 per cent on Jordan and 20 per cent on Israel."

A series of circumstances have combined this year to make the Arab-Israeli issue more central and more politically relevant than in any previous presidential election. This inevitably means that the powerful Zionist lobbies are in an aggressive mood, and all

politicians up for election are witting under the relentless pressure.

An incumbent President, instead of sailing gracefully towards the re-election, has been forced to fight, hard for it and from a position of relative weakness. President Carter is now most certainly to be re-elected, but his bruising battle with Senator Kennedy has eliminated the possibility of any lofty concentration on national priorities. The appalling recantation over the UN vote on the issue of Israeli settlements was both damaging to the President and a telling indication of his present weakness.

The loss of the New York primary to Senator Kennedy then made quite certain that the

issue of the Jewish vote would become and remain obsessively central to the campaign. The debate over the rescue of the Tehran hostages, although an anti-Israeli episode, failed to provide a much needed boost to the President's campaign and national standing. President Carter is therefore being advised that he must at all costs reassure the Jewish community and that, after the United Nations voting of Israel, it is imperative to demonstrate that his heart is not his head in the right place over Israel.

Hence the incredible timidity which now affects the Administration when dealing with Middle Eastern affairs. Every word spoken by the President and every move, every syllable uttered at the United Nations, let alone every vote cast, is be-

ing scrutinized, analysed, assessed and reassessed to make sure that the Zionists are not displeased. It is a truly lamentable way for the leading power in the West to be conducting affairs at a critical moment in international relations.

And Governor Reagan, despite having intelligent and well informed political advisers, appears only concerned, when it comes to the Middle East, to prove himself more totally pro-Israeli than Mr Carter to capture part of the traditionally Democratic Jewish vote.

These posturings on both sides are all the more regrettable because I suspect they are unnecessary. Many people who ought to know assured me that behind this apparently monolithic facade the Jewish community is divided and per-

plexed, less certain than ever before that blind support for the Begin Government is either in the best interests of America or Israel.

Privately the doubts of American Jews about Mr Begin multiply, and many of them will admit that a dialogue with the Palestinians, and indeed with the PLO, is the only way to peace. Publicly, alas, they usually echo the clichés of the candidates.

It is of course quite likely that the dangers inherent in the Middle East will inject an element of realism into the scene before November. But whatever happens it is surely essential that Europe should not be idle or silent while the United States allows itself the luxury of playing internal politics over the most vital strategic area in the world. Until 1981 have reached a stage where it could be usefully joined by a new and, it must be hoped, more self-confident and sensible American administration.

There has been a good deal of talk of sponsoring a new Security Council resolution, but in the present atmosphere this would only invite an American veto if it advocated an advance

towards genuine Palestinian self-determination, as it would have to.

What Europe should do now is what the Carter administration began earlier to do, but backed away from—engage in serious top level discussions with the Palestinians about lines for a settlement. The correct step is for the EEC to negotiate directly with the PLO, which is the only effective representative of the Palestinian people.

If all dialogue is abandoned while the world waits for Americans to choose a new President, it would be fatal to the chances for any peaceful approach, and quite possibly fatal to some Arab governments interested in a peaceful approach. But with any luck a European-Palestinian dialogue which started now could be the first step towards a stage where it could be usefully joined by a new and, it must be hoped, more self-confident and sensible American administration.

Dennis Walters
The author is Conservative MP for Westbury, Wiltshire.

The quiet courage of the Black Sash women

When a group of white housewives and business and professional women mounted a silent protest vigil in South Africa in June 1955 they probably had little idea that they were instituting one of the country's most enduring and effective anti-apartheid movements.

The women were protesting against the removal of the voting franchise from the Coloured (mixed race) community; each

wore a black sash as a sign of mourning at the death of this particular civil right.

Yesterday was the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Black Sash. The movement has brought together on a non-political, humanitarian basis women who feel moral disgust at the indignities and injustice of their country's racially discriminatory legislation.

That initial vigil was the first of many. The fact that the participants have been mostly middle-aged, middle-class white women seems to have had a particularly disturbing effect on the South African white public at large, often provoking intense expressions of ridicule and abuse.

For the women who participate, withstanding public scorn and anger, and occasionally

eggs and tomatoes, have required considerable courage.

But it has been, in fact, they feel, that no one in South Africa should be able to say that he or she did not know what was going on.

During the past 10 years, in addition to mounting silent vigils, the Black Sash movement has set up advice centres throughout South Africa to provide information to blacks and

whites on the increasingly complex race laws, which quite often are entirely unenforced.

On a voluntary basis, Black Sash women guide people through the maze of legislation that can mean they simply working or living in the wrong place, or failing to fill in the correct form, will place a black on the wrong side of the law and liable to wholly disproportionate punishment and suffering.

Thousands of blacks take grateful advantage of the aid and support provided, and Black Sash has become one of the few white institutions to retain the approval and trust of the majority of black South Africans.

So far the movement has escaped the worst consequences of combining the Government's

apartheid policies. It has done so partly by staying scrupulously within the law. And partly, perhaps, because even the most fanatical racists hesitate before suggesting that the middle-aged, middle-class white ladies of Black Sash are in reality a dangerous crowd of leftwing subversives.

Michael Knipe

DIARY OF REDISCOVERED TREASURES

May in New York has been a merry month of reflections on the relationship between art and money. On two nights in succession, first at Sotheby's and then at Christie's, millions of dollars were bid for impressionist and modern paintings.

When Van Gogh's *Garden of a Poet*, Arles was knocked down for a cool \$5.2 million, those attending Christie's sale broke into a spontaneous round of applause, though precisely what they were applauding was unclear. The reaction was akin to that of the audience at television quiz games, who jump up and down in excitement at the thought of the deep freezes, bedroom suites and sports cars being piled on the contestants' homages to the acquisitive spirit.

The previous night a single Picasso had fetched \$3 million. How much, then, would you have to pay for all the Picassos, nearly 1,000, which are now filling the Museum of Modern Art in what is being promoted as the cultural event of the year? It is a surprise that visitors to the show, many of whom have queued for hours for their tickets, do not themselves start applauding when they attempt a valuation.

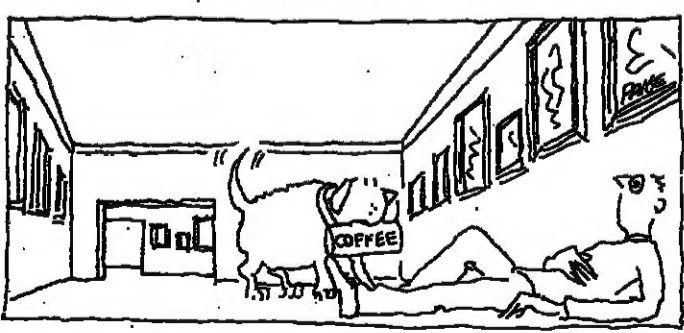
The Picasso retrospective is a tremendous spectacle. The museum's entire exhibition space, three floors of it, has been given over to the artist's

paintings, prints and sculptures. About a third come from Picasso's own collection, which he kept to himself during his lifetime, and more than a half have never before been seen in America—except for a recent show in Minneapolis. Thirty have never been exhibited anywhere.

The exhibition is skillfully presented to give a coherent picture of Picasso's development. It runs until September 16 and will certainly add up to the New York summer. It has already provided the weekly illustrated magazines with colourful cover stories.

To my mind, though, the most important artistic event here this month has been neither the sky-high auction prices nor the Picasso spectacular. It was the long-anticipated inauguration of the new American wing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which opens to the public on June 11.

It has been something of a scandal that the bulk of the Metropolitan's unequalled collection of American art, furniture and decoration has been inaccessible to the public for more than five years. The American wing was closed in 1974, with the original intention of launching a bigger and better wing in time for the bicentennial celebrations in 1976. In the intervening period,



however, New York almost went bankrupt, and city funding for the new wing was cut. Providing the necessary money proved painfully slow until only now, four years behind schedule, has the work been completed—in fact not even advanced to reopen most of the collection to public view.

Without its American collection the Metropolitan was still one of the world's great museums but, like Sotheby's and Christie's, it was in essence a museum of warlike rather than art. Its tremendous accumulations of works and antiquities from the old world are in part the fruits of the sensational plunder carried out by American millionaires at the end of the last century and part of it.

Plunder may be an unfair

word. The Americans paid handsomely for their trophies, in the same spirit as they paid handsomely to have their daughters married off to European nobility. Yet the methods employed, both by the principals and the sharp agents who ferreted out the treasures for them, often verged on the buccanering.

Consider the Greek antiquities, which occupy a prime position en route to the museum's excellent cafeteria. The rump of this collection resulted in this day the relics scattered through galleries appropriate to their style and period.

None of that, it must be said, detracts from the quality of the exhibits the museum has on show. Earlier this year its standing as a repository of Old World treasures was enhanced

with the opening of a new wing devoted to European art of the nineteenth century, conceded by all to be an object lesson in how paintings ought ideally to be displayed.

Foreign visitors do not come to New York to see the works of European masters, which they can find at home. To complete their American experience they want to see American art, which for five years the Metropolitan has denied them.

The new American wing is an splendid as to be almost worth the wait. The entrance is through a glass-enclosed courtyard, planted with trees and shrubs, dotted with romantic nineteenth-century sculpture and decorated with Tiffany stained glass. A marvellous staircase by Louis Sullivan, rescued from the old Chicago Stock Exchange, leads to a balcony offering a fine view down.

At the other end of the courtyard is the facade of an 1822 Wall Street Bank, which used to be the entrance to the old American wing. (That covered 18,000 square feet, compared with the 150,000 square feet of the new complex.)

The back door leads into a network of period rooms either removed in their entirety from old houses or made up from elements of different originals. There are to be 25 rooms when

the wing is finished, of which 18 are now open. Some of these survive from the old American wing, but the additional galleries for the display of paintings, sculpture and the decorative arts are new.

Among the treasures of which we have been deprived for all this time is Emanuel Leutze's tremendous—both in size and in spirit—rendering of Washington crossing the Delaware. Washington, hand resting firmly on a raft knee, stands in the prow of his boat as it churms its way across the frozen river at Christmas to surprise the revolting enemy.

There is a small display (later to be expanded) of American folk art featuring those winsome portraits of children with round and ruddy faces, slightly too big for their bodies. Later, more sophisticated portraits are dominated by the work of John Singer Sargent, his slim languorous ladies of impossible elegance, painted chiefly in black, browns, greys and white. William Harnett, Thomas Eakins, Winslow Homer, Augustus Saint-Gaudens—none is as well regarded internationally as he deserves, because for years Americans persisted in preferring European painters of their period. Now that their work is permanently accessible in New York this ought to change.

Even the security guards' tradition cynical about works they are promoting, an enthusiastic about the wing. "What do you think?" asked one, as I peered over the courtyard balcony. "It is something."

I agreed and he continued: "You know, when it's finished, they say this'll be the biggest museum in the world. Isn't it already?" I asked: "They say the Louvre is bigger than the Louvre."

Checking with my *Guinness Book of Records* I found that he was doubly wrong. The largest museum, according to that impeccable source, is the American Museum of Natural History, right across Central Park from the Metropolitan and the largest art gallery, the Hermitage in Leningrad. While looking that up I realized that it does not take long to become overwhelmed by the prehistoric cultural tone. One of the problems in museums is hostile to art as obsessed with price.

It does not matter at whether the Metropolitan, among the largest museums in the world or its holdings, is most valuable. What is most valuable is that now and works are back on display, is incontestably among the best.

Michael Leapman

As a building without a committee under its own management, Sadler's Wells Theatre does not currently receive direct financial support from the Arts Council although I do work with the co-ordinating committee. I hope approbation of their body.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN REMINGTON.
Director.
Sadler's Wells Theatre,
Rosebery Avenue, EC1.
May 20.

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Marks: a useful and improving cricketer

behind her, one leg somewhat out of sync in muscle-tone and a definite leaning to the right. The defining difference was a heavy lead to drop out of the Australian team because of an ailing back.

In these circumstances, Australia had to reach the final. I was doing so, they inevitably owed me a good deal to the quick-footed Miles Turnbull, who had to reshuffle his deck to make room for specialists in both singles and doubles. This was particularly true in yesterday's semi-final round where Turnbull had to beat the home team's best player, the unbeaten, but beatable Miles Frohloth. Sylvain Hamelin had a point for 3-0.

It was a surprise to see Miles Turnbull, but the Australian won eight of the last nine points and then joined Miles Frohloth in the final.

The other tie was remarkable for a fact that Hans Mandhok

Gatting's celebration innings at Lord's

gift for devastating one-liners, played her finest tennis of the week. She played it for almost an hour, and then she said, "I'm only enough to give her a 6-4, 1-0 lead. Mrs. Lloyd then won two consecutive games, but that first was definitely aggressive." Mrs. Miss Frohman was amazingly patient. She missed her game cutely in denying Mrs. Lloyd the right to play. The Australian used drops and lobs and took the pace ("Moonball"), looped the ball, and then she used the short angles, and from time to time let fly, with a top-spin backhand instead of chopping it. She never knew what was coming next.

It was, even so, a close set in which Mrs. Lloyd won three times in a row, but twice she was broken down, but twice she came back. She made an untidy start, but then began to drive harder

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Miss New takes title and place in Europe

beating Yannick Noah, of France, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the Italian Open. Runner-up in 1976-1977 Vilas, peaked at eighth around the court, amiss aloft, at a two-hour match.

MEMB'S SINGLES: number-
ranked players, Argentina: 1
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Faldo finds life on the links rewarding

The British repelled an invasion by the Americans, working clubs in the United States in the semi-final round of the British professional championships, sponsored by Unigate, at Moreton Morell yesterday. Now Francis Willis, the holder from the American Club, who defeated Ronaldson, of Hampton Court, the final round today. Both semi-final matches were the full distance and both lasted three hours.

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It says much for his strength of body and mind that he came back to this contest was of such speed.

3-2 in that fourth set, seemingly near victory, an effort appeared at the entrance to the court. The referee called out: "After an especially punishing set, Toates, an impetuous and good-humoured fellow, at last gave up. He had done his best and then for the birds (10) removed, as he intended: to the monarch to a final set, which he won."

Ronaldson defeated Grant Hyland of the New York Racquet Club by 6-1, 1-6, 6-5, 2, 6.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: F. Y. QUINCY, Jr. beat C. Lumley by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Toates beat J. S. G. by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Hyland beat Newby by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Howard beat Morgan by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: W. H. Toates beat J. S. G. by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Quincey beat Hyland by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Swimming

Day of those who have come from nowhere

beating Yannick Noah, of France, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the Italian Open. Runner-up in 1976-1977 Vilas, peaked at eighth around the court, amiss aloft, at a two-hour match.

MEMB'S SINGLES: number-
ranked players, Argentina: 1
Ramirez, 1; Mexico: 1 (C)
Lopez, 1; Paraguay: 1 (C)
Alphonse, 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8;
9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16;
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Hockey

Taylor survives Spanish inquisition

[illegible]

Sharron Davis

st became dry yesterday that she was sweeping all before her but now she failed to qualify for the final of the 100 metres free-style and was even beaten by Nicola Fibbens (Hatfield) in the Conso-

[illegible]

2018: 2. H. Jameson (Kelly-Wimpey)
 2019: 3. M. Davies (Kelly-Wimpey)
 2020: 1.

Diving Club), 464.59 points; J. D. Ward (Madroplaza Diving School), 479.35; J. A. Jarras (Hikahaele), 471.35. Women's springboard: J. A. Dwyer (Bassett Diving Academy), 405.86 points; D. Jay (Ladies Diving Club), 358.44; M. Gaudner (Beeman), 336.84.

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Slough's entry into the final round yesterday was achieved after a series of hard-fought

morning—all four goals coming from Ravinder Lal. They next drew against Egara Tarrasa and Juan Amat converted a corner. A similar award to Churruarri enabled Slough to

[illegible]

Tennis

Only singles matter as US beat Australia for fifth year running

[illegible]

Real tennis

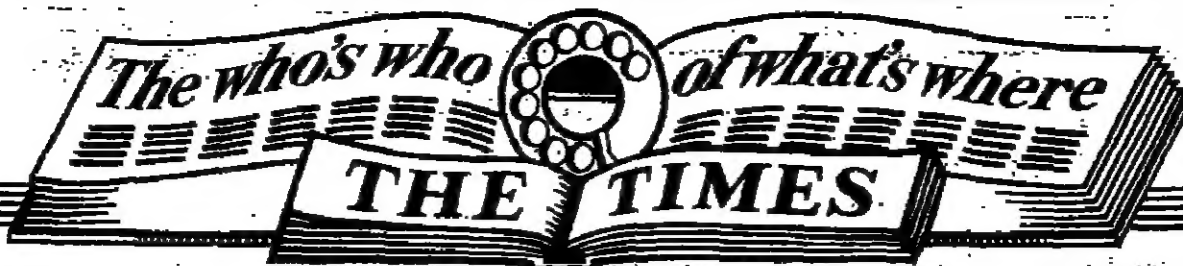
Toates forces Willis to work for his champagne

died quality that when Willis
3-2 in that fourth set,
seemingly near victory, an error
occurred, and he came back to
court with a box of champagne.
After an especially punishing
Teates, an imperturbable
good-humoured fellow, as
Willis whether he had had en-
ough to eat or not, was
removed, as he intended; to
the match to a final set, which
he won.

Ronaldson defeated Gra-
ham Hyatt in the New York Rac-
Club by 6-1, 1-6, 6-5, 2-6,
6-5.

SIXTEENTH-FINAL ROUND:
Manchester, beat Lumley 6-0;
Melbourne, Australia, 4-2, 6-3,
6-2, 6-0;
Singapore, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2;
Siam, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Batavia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Bombay, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Calcutta, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Madras, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Rangoon, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Shanghai, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Tientsin, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2;
Yokohama, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: With
Takeshi 6-2, 6-3, 6-5, 6-2,
6-3;
Cochran 6-2, 6-3, 6-5, 6-2,
6-3.



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Oxford Academy of English, 18 Bedford Rd., Oxford. Tel. (0865) 85232.
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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).